BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1839. No. 3296.

FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 7th December 1839.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Niazm's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will send their names for insertion in the List of European Inhabitants, which will be closed on the 10th of December. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Bombay Calendar.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.

BILLS at 30 Day's Sight, on the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon in Sets of £200, £100, and 50£—Apply to

FRITH AND Co.
Agents, Ceylon Government.

Nesbitt Lane, 7th December, 1839.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE.

MEERZA MAHOMED JAFFER BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN ..... } *Complainant.*

VS.

MEERZA ALI JAWN BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN AND MEERZA DOOS MAHOMED ..... } *Defendants.*

IN pursuance of the Decree made on the hearing of this cause, bearing date the 30th day of September last;—One thousand eight hundred and twenty three Tolas of Plate, a quantity of Jewellery and Household furniture, and a large and valuable collection of Persian manuscripts, Books and other effects of the late MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN deceased, will be sold by Messieurs ROBERT FRITH AND COMPANY, who have been duly appointed to conduct such sale at their Auction Rooms in Nesbit Lane, on or about the 18th instant.

Catalogues will be published and may be had on application at the Master's Office, or of Messieurs ROBERT FRITH AND COMPANY, at their Rooms.—Dated this 2d day of December 1839.

A. S, AYRTON,
Solicitor for the Complainant.

اشتهار

موافق حكم نا معدالت سپريم كورت
جودي كيتر مئي
يكوتي سيد
در خصوص مقدمه مرزا محمد جعفر بن مرزا
محمد جان مدعي
ومرزا علي جان بن مرزا محمد جان ومرزا
دوست محمد خان مدعا عليهم بموجب حكم
نامه مركرنا رينج ٣٠ شده است درباب مقدمه
مرحوم مرزا محمد جان ومملكت مرحوم
مذكور راموافق تفصيل الذيل مسيرس
رابرت فريت وكيپتي در محلسنيت دهراج
خانه خود بتا رينج ١٨ ماه حال يا در شهر
روزها نيلام نموده خواهد فروخت
تفصيل اسباب يك هزار و هشت صد و
بيست وسه توله اسباب نقره ويك مجيرتوده
زرا بين و چند كتاب هاي فارسي قيمت وار
ودیگر اسباب غير ازينها است وتفصيل
اسباب را چاپ نموده ظاهر كرده ايد ونقل
اين تفصيل از افيس ماستر كورت يا از
هراج خانه مذكور حاصل خواهد شد
٢ دسمبر ١٨٣٩
سے يس وكيل مدعي

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY.
OF 1840.

A FEW Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are to be had at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs, DIROM, CARTER and Co. at the following prices:

Whole Ticket Rupees 110 each.
Half ....do.... ,, ...55.. ,,
Quarter do.... ,, ...27½ ,,
1-Eighth do.... ,, ...14.. ,,

Terms—Cash.

The Terms and conditions, and also Scheme instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th Ultimo wherein will be observed all particulars.

The Drawing Commenced on the 2d Instant.

Bombay, 7th December 1839.

FOR SALE at the Naval Captain's Tent, a high bred Arab Horse, standing 14 hands—1.

The property of the late Admiral *Sir F. L. Maitland*, for particulars inquire of *Dinshaw Hormajee*, at the Tent—Bombay, 6th December, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY the 7th instant, Messrs *Bennett & Co.* will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms without reserve, the following Assortment of piece goods; consisting of a large quantity of Grey Sheeting cloths, Madapolams, White Gauze, red Coloured Pocket Handkerchiefs; and to close an account, an Invoice of Hardware; Comprizing powder flasks, common Knives, sets of Table Knives and Forks, Sailors knives, Scissors, Iron Screws of sizes, Tacks, Locks, Padlocks &c. And about 200 Reams of letter Paper, one American fancy Clock, a few pieces of Superior American Duck, and several pairs of best Whitney Blankets.

At Noon, a second hand single bodied Phæton, a serviceable Buggy, a Grey Arab Horse, and 15 Hogsheads of rejected Beer; together with any other Carriages or Horses that may offer.

ALSO,

The undermentioned goods landed from Barque *Virginia*, Captain Whiffen from Calcutta, in a damaged state.

Marked.
J. B. C, 12 Bags of Sugar,
F. S.
J. B. C. 62 Bags of Rice.
M. R.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 7th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A New Double barrel Detonating Gun in case.
A few Pairs of Holster and Pocket Pistols.
A Large Day and Night Telescope.
One Pair of Handsome Pier Glasses with gilt frames;—size 56 by 32.
A Number of French Pictures in gilt frames.
A few Sets of Blue and Green dinner Services.

ALSO.—A fresh Supply of Oilmans Stores, consisting of Hams from Davis, Herrings, Berkley and Gloucester Cheeses, Bottled fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Pickles, Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Boxes of Bloom Raisins, Norman pippins, Jams and Jellies.

Apply to BENNETT AND Co.

No. 5 Forbes Street.—7th December 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next at 11 A. M. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co.—Will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Grocery. the same consists of Bloom raisins in Boxes, French Plums in glass Jars, Macaronie in Boxes, Chocolate Powder in Canisters, Currants in Jars, Pearl Barley, Isinglass &c. A quantity of Plate, Shell and King's Pattern, principally Spoons & Forks, An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery, Plated Ware, Reams of Foolscap, Brown and Coloured Paper, Pieces of unbleached, Jaconet, Lavender water, Household furniture, Sundries &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Poney Phaeton, and a fair of Deccanee Ponies, together with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.—Have received the following works which they are authorized to sell at considerably reduced prices to close accounts—Hogarth's work from the Original plates restored by JAMES HEATH, ESQ. R. A. with the addition of many subjects not before collected, to which are prefixed a Biographical essay on the genius and productions of Hogarth, and explanations of the subjects of the Plates by JOHN NICHOLLS Esq, F. S. A. in one volume Royal Elephant, Half Bound ..... Rs. 150

Journey to the North of India, overland, from England through Russia, Persia, and Affghanistaun by Captain Conolly of the Bengal Establishment 2 vols. Cloth	15
A Treatise on the principles and practice of Military Law, by Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy of the Bombay Army, 3rd Edn. revised and corrected by the author in October 1839, half bound and Lettered	7
On out posts, Patroles &ca. by Lieut. Col. Lovett Badcock late of the 14th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars, at present Commanding the 15th Hussars	1
Instructions for the Information and Guidance of the non-Commissioned Officers of the 15th Queens Hussars, to enable them to instruct the men of their respective Squads, in one uniform system throughout the Corps	1
Abstract of Field Exercises and evolutions of the Army	3
Ditto....Ditto....Ditto by Serjt. Major Scott..	3
Attack of Outposts	3
Cavalry Manuel	3
Compendiuum of the Law of Evidence	2
Catechetical Explanation of the Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army	3
Drill Assistant for Cavalry Duties	2
Defence of Outposts	3
Infantry Sword Exercise	3
Manual and Platoon Exercise	2
Memoir on the Duty of Picquets	1
Doyle's Military Catechism	2
Sinnotts....Ditto....Ditto	2
Rules for Escalading by Col. Paesley	1
Rules and Articles for the better Government of the Native Officers of E. I. Company in the East Indies	2
Series of Figures showing all the Motions of the Manual and Platoon Exercise	2
Standing Orders by General Crawford	2
Narrative of a visit to the Court of Scinde	5
Memoir of the River Indus. The two latter bound together	4
Overland Vade Mecum	7
Murrays Miniature English Grammar	8
Murrays Spelling Book	1
Ready Reckoner	2
Pocket Farrier	2
Vetinary Tablet	2
Sketch of Cabul or Affghanistan	6

Bombay, 30th November, 1839.

FOR HIRE

THE Schooner POWEY—burthen upwards of thirty tons—she has two spacious Cabins and other accommodations, and is considered a fast sailer.

Charge per diem .....,.....Rs. 8.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1839.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE officiating Resident at Hydrabad (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will until the 7th January 1840—Receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulder Straps (Grenadier and Light Companies with wings) Buttons with the number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following stations, and subject to the survey on arrival.

Hyderabad	6|6	of the whole more or less.
Aurungabad....	5|6	Ditto..... Ditto.
Ellichepoor....	3|6	Ditto..... Ditto.
Hingolee.....	2|9	Ditto..... Ditto.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed, and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &c. and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned on or before the 15th November 1840.

The officiating Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for it.

The person or persons to whom the Contract is eventually given will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House of agency for the due fulfilment of their contract, in the sum of Company's Rupees (20,000) Twenty thousand.

The mode of payment will be as under one third of the Estimate on the contract being closed and approved of and the receipt of the clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, Surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed, "To the officiating Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad and to be superscribed. Tenders for clothing.

Any further information that may be required will be afforded on application to the above officer.

Probable amount of clothing (more or less) required

INFANTRY.

Including a Company of Pioneers.

20	Staff Serjeants	Jackets.
65	Soobadars	Ditto.
75	Jemadars	Ditto.
16	Drum Majors	Ditto.
8	Havildar Majors	Ditto.
326	Havildars	Ditto..with Cheverons.
170	Drummers & Buglers.	Ditto.
5450	Rank and file	Ditto. Cheverons for Naiques
65	Lascars	Ditto.
65	Puckalies	Ditto.
20	Staffs Serjeants	Caps.
70	Color Badges	
9	Pairs of Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.	
16	ditto Soobadar's Wings.	
40	ditto Battalion Company Wings.	
19	ditto Jemadars Wings.	
56	ditto....do....	Battalion Company Wings.
16	ditto..Drum Majors	Wings.
176	Girdles for Staff Serjeants, Native Officers and Drum Major &c.	
334	ditto for Havildars.	

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges.

ARTILLERY AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

3	Staff Serjeants	Jackets.
6	Store..Ditto	Ditto.
4	Soobadars	Ditto.
8	Jemadar	Ditto.
20	Havildars	Ditto..with Cheverous.
9	Buglers	Ditto.
600	Rank and file	Ditto. Cheverous for Naiquis.
12	Puckalies	Ditto.
3	Syrangs	Ditto.
13	Tindels	Ditto.
123	Store Lascars	Ditto.
3	Staff Serjeants	Caps.
5	Store Serjeants	Ditto.
4	Color Badges.	
3	Pairs Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.	
1	ditto Soobadars Epaulettes.	
8	ditto Jemadars	Ditto.
21	Girdles for Staff Serjeants and Native Officers.	
20	ditto for Havildars,	

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article, including all charges.

The Corps to be furnished with clothing are as follows:—

1st	Company Artillery including General Department	4th	Infantry.
2d	Ditto ditto and Store Department	5th	Ditto.
3d	Ditto ditto and	6th	Ditto.
4th	Ditto ditto and	7th	Ditto,
	A Company of Pioneers	8th	Ditto.
1st	Infantry		
2d	Ditto		
3d	Ditto		

By Order
GEORGE W. ONSLOW,
Officiating Mil. Secy.

Military Secretary's Office,
Hyderabad Residency, 7th November 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Remington and Co.*, the following Wines of Superior Quality.

From Messrs *Todd and Bosanquet.*

Pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen Quarts at	Rs 22	per doz.	
Ditto....ditto....6	do..	Pints at	12 do.
Brown Ditto ditto..6	..do..	Quarts at	22 do.
Champaign do	3	..do..do. at	35 do.
Ditto..ditto	6	..do..Pints at	18 do.
From Willis and Hadow.			
Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen Quarts	Rs 19		do.
From B. Phelan.			
Claret in Cases of 1 and 3 dozen Quarts at	22		do.
Ditto..do	2	do....do....	12 do.
Champaign in Baskets..1	do	....do..	..35 do.
Ditto.....ditto	2	do....Pints at..	18 do.
Brandy in boxes of...1	do	....Quarts at.	20 do.
From Messrs. Scott Penfold and Co.			
4 Hhds of L. P. Madeira @ Rs 300 each.			

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. the following Wines &c. received direct from Bordeaux, intended for the Mess of one of H. M. Regiments now on Service.

Champagne, at per dozen	Rs. 32
Sauterne,	,, 18
Liqueurs, viz. Curacoa, Marasquino, and Noyau,	,, 24
Salad Oil,	,, 24

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at Maulmain.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

REFERENCES.

At Calcutta.	Mesrs. J. MACKEY & Co.	
" London.	" MACKEY HOLT & Co.	
" Singapore.	" BONSTEAD SCHUABE & Co.	
" Penang.	" REVELY & Co.	

Maulmain, 1st Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA "HINDOOSTAN" INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Marine Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on Goods payable in London and Calcutta.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

Maulmain 2d Sept. 1839,

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines, viz:—

Madeira, in wood, from Keirs and Co.	@ Rs &	550 ₱ Pipe. 275 ₱ hhd.	
Ditto, in bottle, fine old, from P. J. Monteiro and Co. in cases of 18 bottles	@	,,	36 ₱ case.
Sherry, in wood, from R. Bowman,	@	,,	350 ₱ hhd.
Ditto, in ditto, from Duff, Legh and Bellamy	@	,,	350 ₱ do.
Ditto, in bottle, from Hope Bruce, and Co. of Leith	@	,,	16 ₱ dozen.
Ditto, in ditto, from Escombe and Sidebotham	@	,,	16 ₱ do.
Champagne, from ditto,..ditto..	@	40 &	36 ₱ do.
Ditto, from Mr. W. T. Christopher	@	36	₱ ditto.
Hock from ditto	@	32	₱ ditto.
Claret, from Escombe and Sidebotham,	@	20	₱ ditto.
Ditto, Destournels Cos	@	25 & 24	₱ do.
Ditto, Larose from C. Thomson..	@	12	₱ ditto.

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1839,

GENERAL ORDERS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1839.

No. 621.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. C. Anderson of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 622.—The following Native promotions are made:—

11th Regiment Native Infantry

Jemedar Shaik Jummall to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Rama Sonnoney to be Jemedar, on the augmentation.—Date of Rank 29th August 1839.

Havildar Ettloll Oupardia to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Jummall promoted.—Ditto do. do.

No. 623.—Lieutenant J. D. Leckie of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 624.—First Hospital Assistant T. Lonsone, now doing duty in the Indian Navy, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary, for the purpose of being placed in medical charge of the Honorable Company's Schooner Shannon, and 1st Grade Apprentice D. Bolton, is promoted to First Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, vice Lonsone.

Bombay Castle 29th November 1839.

No. 625.—Captain E. Whichelo, Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Commissariat Department with the Reserve Army in Scinde, from Lieutenant H. W. Preedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on the 11th instant.

No. 626.—Captain R. Ord, Pay Master Northern Division of the Army, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Ahmedabad, from Captain J. D. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle 30th November 1839.

No. 627.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following Garrison Order issued upon the occasion of the departure of Her Majesty's 17th Hussars from this Presidency.

The Hon'ble the Governor and Commander-in-Chief feels great pleasure in expressing his best thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Badcock, K. H., Commanding the 17th Hussars, for the highly soldierlike and satisfactory manner in which the Regiment under his Command has conducted itself while quartered in the Town Barracks.

The total of absence of all excess, and consequent misconduct, is the best proof of the high state of discipline and moral feeling existing in this distinguished Corps.

No. 628.—The furlough to Europe granted to Mr. Edwards of the Pension Establishment, under date the 5th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

No 629.—Major G. F. Penley of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted so retire from the service on the Pension of his Rank, from the 1st proximo.

No. 630.—A Station order dated 10th September last, directing Lieutenant Stevens, Madras Artillery, to take charge of the Executive Engineers Department at Ahmednuggur, on the departure of Captain Turner for Sucker, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 3d December, 1839.

No. 631.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain J. St. C. Jameson, of the 18th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d Nov. 1839

Bt. Captain T. Tapp, of the 1st European Regiment.—Do. 12th November, 1839.

Lieutenant B. Bailey, of the Artillery.—Do. 23d Nov. 1839.

Superintending Surgeon A. Henderson, of the Medical Establishment.—Do. 23d Nov. 1839.

No. 632.—Captain B. Crispin of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has been nominated to Command the Detachment of that Regiment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Tannah, from the 20th October last.

No. 633.—The following appointment is made:—

12th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant W. Browne to be Adjutant, vice Holmes resigned the situation.—Date of appointment, 11th Nov. 1839.

No. 634.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant O. D. Ottley, to be Adjutant to the 1st Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant H. B. Rose, Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, to act Quarter Master to the 1st Bombay European Regiment, until further orders.

No. 635.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Table, fixing the rate of Passage Money for Officers proceeding individually to and from Scinde, as a Supplement to the Table in Article 48. Section 48, page 157, of the Third Supplement to the Military Code:—

Name of Ports.	From the Presidency To the Presidency. Field Officer.	Captain or Subaltern.	Field Officer.	Captain or Subaltern.
Karrachee or Vikker.	119.	107.	122.	108.

No. 636.—The following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 9th October last (No. 40) is published for general information.

1. We have appointed Mr. Vernon Carter, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Carter's order of rank will be transmitted to you at an early opportunity.

No. 637.—The following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 25th September last (No. 38) and Copy of the War Office Circular therein referred to, are published for general information.

We herewith transmit a number in the Packet, for your information, 2 Copies of a Circular Letter, No. 848 dated the 27th August 1839, received from the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary at War, on the subject of the issue of Good Conduct Pay to the Men of Regiments serving at and to, the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

War Office, 27th August 1839.

CIRCULAR, No. 848.

Sir,—In consideration of the length of time which must elapse before the special authority of the Secretary at War, for the issue of good conduct pay, can be received by Regiments serving at and to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, I have the honor to acquaint you, that when the Commanding Officer of a Regiment so situated, shall have accurately satisfied himself by careful inspection of the records of services, and of the Regimental Defaulter Book, that the Claimants for such rewards are properly entitled thereto, he may direct them to be provisionally issued, taking care at the same time to forward to this office as usual, the prescribed Statements of the claims, with the requisite Vouchers, in order that such further steps may be taken thereupon as the cases may require.

I have the honor to be &c.

Officer Commanding Regt. of. (Signed) HOWICK.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

No. 638.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the word "Aden" being borne on the Colours and Appointments of the undermentioned Corps, present at the capture of Aden.

4th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery.
6th Company Golandauze Battalion.
1st Bombay European Regiment.
24th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 639.—An order by the Commandant of Artillery, dated the 26th ultimo, directing Lieutenant Ayrton to conduct the duties of Adjutant to the European and Native Details of Artillery at Aden, from the 1st ultimo, is confirmed.

No. 640.—Leave of absence for a period of two years, is granted to Captain W. Jacob, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun powder, to proceed to New South Wales for the benefit of his health.

No. 641.—Captain M. Willoughby of the Artillery, is appointed to act as Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder, during the absence of Captain Jacob.

No. 642.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under the authority of the Government of India to sanction the extension to the Warrant Officers of the Commisseriat Department, of the rates of Pay and allowances granted by General Order (No. 446.) dated 29th August last, to the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department.

No 643.—The Services of Assistant Surgeon Bradley are placed at the disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, from the 15th instant, to fill a vacancy in His Highness the Nizam's service.

No. 644.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department dated 25th ultimo, Lieutenant Western has been appointed Executive Engineer at Aden.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1839.

No. 645.—An Order by Major Sandwith, dated the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant T. R. Stewart, to act as Adjutant to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Cristal on special duty, is confirmed.

No. 646.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information the following Extract, para. 6th of the Hon'ble Court's Letter, dated 28th August last, in the Political Department,

6th. We feel satisfied that Major Paul was wholly unconcious of having treated this unfortunate Native, in any way calculated to cause his death, or to inflict upon him any serious bodily harm. But in the dispute which gave rise to the assault, he was clearly in the wrong, since the deceased being a Chokeydar was under no obligation to act as a Guide, and even if the case had been different, we cannot too strongly discountenance the practice of compelling the Natives by personal violence to render Services (whether obligatory on them or not) to Europeans; we have repeatedly expressed and enforced our intention of dismissing from the Company's Service "every Officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of "cruelty to any Native either by violently and illegally beating or otherwise maltreating him" and we have desired the Local Governments to be very particular in bringing to our notice every instance of that kind that may occur. Under the circumstances above explained, and in consideration of the long period which has elapsed since the date of the occurrence, we shall not enforce those orders in the present case, but we desire that Major Paul be informed, that he has incurred our very severe displeasure, and that any recurrence of similar misconduct on his part, would infallibly entail Dismissal from our Service.

No. 647.—The following Promotion is made:—

Medical Establishment

Senior Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson to be Surgeon, vice Mackell deceased.—Date of Rank, 3rd December 1839.

No. 648.—The following Promotion is made:—

2nd European Regiment.

Ensign J. D. DeVitre to be Lieutenant, vice Goldie deceased.—Date of Rank 12th Nov. 1839.

No. 649.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Captain R. Hutt, dated the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant C. Williams to act as Adjutant to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Soppitt, dated the 15th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. W. J. Logie of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Major on leave.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
DECEMBER. 5th.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1839.

The following Extract from Station Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Capon, Commanding at Aden, is re-published.

Extract from Station Orders.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL CAPON.

Aden, 11th November 1839.

"The Commanding Officer congratulates the Troops on the "gallant manner in which they repulsed an attack, along the "whole front of the Field Work, by Bodies of Arabs, 5000 or "upwards in total strength, half an hour before day-break "this morning. The promptitude in manning the Works, with "the excellent practice of the Guns, completely defeated an at"tempt, which for secrecy and suddenness in the onset bears "testimony to the hardihood and skill of the Enemy. The de"fence of the Upper Works was also excellent, while the "highly valuable services of the Euphrates' Launch under "Lieutenant Hamilton, contributed mainly to the success with "which it has pleased the Almighty to bless us. Our loss "being nothing, whilst that of the Enemy could not have been "short of 100."

(True Extract.)
L. R REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much gratification in noticing the judicious arrangements of Commander Haines, the Political Agent, and Lieutenant Colonel Capon, and the courage and firmness which were displayed by the whole of the Force at Aden, both European and Native, on the occasion of the Attack made on that place by a formidable Body of Arabs on the morning of the 11th instant, when the Assailants were successfully repelled, happily without any casualty occurring on the side of the British.

2. The Officers and Men of the Military and Naval Services have merited the approbation and thanks of Government for their distinguished conduct on this occasion, which has been brought to the favourable notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.
Actg. Chief Secy, to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1839.

No. 133.—First Hospital Assistant T. Lonsone, now doing duty in the Indian Navy, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary, for the purpose of being placed in medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, and First Grade Apprentice D. Bolton, is promoted to First Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, vice Lonsone.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1839.

No. 134.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution passed in the Political Department, under date the 26th ultimo, to appoint Commander S. B. Haines of the Indian Navy, Political Agent at Aden.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

No. 135.—Commander T. E. Rogers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent Indian Navy, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 136.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date 28th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Jenkins of the Indian Navy, Assistant Political Agent at Aden.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1839.

No. 137.—The leave of absence, on sick certificate, granted to Commander J. C. Hawkins, in General Order No. 109, dated 30th September last, is extended on the same account to the 31st instant

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—*Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1839.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 14th August last, to Mr. G. H. Pitt, first assistant to the collector of Tanna, is cancelled, and that gentleman will proceed to join his station.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nassick.

Mr. S. Babington, acting third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed an extension, for nine days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 15th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1839.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector of Tanna, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Pringle, on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, delivered over charge of the collectorate to Mr. R. Keays, first assistant, on the 22nd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

Mr. H. Borradile, collector of Kaira, is allowed an extension, for 3 months, of leave of absence granted to him on the 5th October 1834.

Mr. A. Spens, to be deputy collector of customs and land revenue at the presidency.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

Mr. R. T. Webb, to act as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint Master.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Jenkins, of the Indian Navy, to be assistant political agent at Aden.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1839.

Mr. T. Ogilvie, assumed charge of the office of second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, on the 18th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Morris, second in command of the Bheel Corps and Bheel Agent in Candeish, under date the 6th instant, is to commence from the 13th instead of the 20th of this month.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

Lieutenant Wallace, assistant to the political agent in the Mahee Caunta, resumed charge of his duties on the 16th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1839.

Mr. F. Bourchier, opium agent and superintendent of stationery, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment of Captain Donnelly, deputy assistant adjutant general, as post master to the Scinde Reserve Force in the room of Lieutenant Valiant, Her Majesty's 40th regiment.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Edwards, civil surgeon at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st proximo, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1839.

J. P. Willoughby Esq. Secretary in attendance upon the Hon'ble the Governor, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of his duties as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, and Judicial Departments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

Feerozshah Dhunjeeshah Khan Bahadoor, principal Sudder Ameen of Surat, left his station on the 18th, under the leave of absence granted to him on the 9th of October last, and returned to his duty on the 16th ultimo.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George Fenner Hughes to the Office of Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend C. Jackson, L. L. B. chaplain of Ahmedabad, whence he is to visit Baroda once in two months, remaining there for two Sundays, and Hursole, and Kaira each three times in the year.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Reverend A. Stackhouse, M. A. chaplain at Aden.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following engagement for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf, entered into with the British Government, by each of the four following Maritime Arabian Chiefs, in the month of July last, is published for general information, namely:—

Shaik Khuleesa of Aboothabee.
Shaik Mukhtoom of Debay.
Shaik Abdoolla of Amul-gaveen, and Shaik Sultan bin Suggur of Ruselkhymah.

"I do hereby declare, that I bind and pledge myself to the "British Government in the following engagement:

"First.—That the Government Cruizers, whether they may "meet any Vessel belonging to myself or my Subjects, beyond "a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees "Seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Cape Guadel, and shall suspect that such Vessel engaged in the Slave "Trade, the said Cruizers are permitted to detain and search "it.

"Second.—Should it on examination be proved that any Vessel belonging to myself or my Subjects is carrying Slaves, "whether Men, Women or Children, for sale, beyond the aforesaid line, then the Government Cruizers shall seize and confiscate such Vessel and her Cargo. But if the aforesaid "Vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line, owing to stress of "weather or other case of necessity, nor under control, then she "shall not be seized.

"Third.—As the selling of Males and Females, whether grown "up or young, who are 'Hoor' or Free, is contrary to the Mahomedan Religion, and whereas the Soomalee Tribe is included in the 'Ahrar' or Free, I do hereby agree that the sale of "Males and Females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee Tribe, shall be considered as Piracy, and that after four "months from this date all those of my People convicted of being concerned in such an act, shall be punished the same as "Pirates."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Act. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Salt Fish cured within the Bengal and Madras Territories, and imported from any British Port under those Presidencies, from the payment of Customs, in the same manner as Salt Fish imported from any British Port under this Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID.—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay, Castle, 2nd December 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

It is hereby notified to the public, in order to prevent disappointment and inconvenience to parties desirous of Remittance to Surat, and Broach, at the present time, that the Principal Collector of Surat has been directed to remit all Surplus Funds in his Treasuries, on the 1st proximo, to the Presidency in Specie, and that Bills on Surat, or Broach, will not be granted from this Office after the evening of the 24th instant, until further orders.

J. H. CRAWFORD, *Accountant General.*

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Tuesday the 31st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 25th of January next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 27th ultimo.....	Chests	1,463
INDORE.		
Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....	"	18,999
IMPORTED.		
From the 16th October 1838, to the 26th Nov. last	"	20,469
EXPORTED.		
From the 8th November 1838, to the 26th November last	"	11,048
Ditto from the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant...	"	14
Total		11,062

F. BOURCHIER.—Opium Agent.

Bombay 4th December, 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It is a lamentable fact, but nevertheless quite true, that there are some men of so grasping a disposition that they never can become possessed of anything, unless it be attended by some over reaching principle or other; persons who only think of themselves and their own interests, and care not a straw if all the rest of mankind were at the bottom of the Sea.

Of the correctness of these observations, you or any of your Readers may easily be convinced, if in going over to Colaba you will cast your eye to the right hand side of the road, and observe the attempt there being made to encrease the *Landed Property* of the Colabah Company, not only by including the ground on which a Native Village has stood for years, but by encroaching very considerably upon the Colabah beach, which has been open to the Public, for morning and evening exercise, from time immemorial.

One would think that the frequent failures which have attended their Utopian Schemes would have induced this Company to take a lesson from the past, or at all events to confine their operations within such limits as did not interfere with the established privileges of the Public;—but no, there they are employing Troops of Jack Asses and old Women to remove the sand from one place to another, a large portion of which to be returned by the next tide to its original position, as if their object was merely to give employment on charitable considerations.—As this however is already a serious inconvenience, and likely in time to become a permanent evil, if not put a stop to, the communication between the Colabah and Bombay branch being now shut out, unless at low water, I would recommend to the owner of the adjoining property to bring an Action against them without delay, as it is evident that the dilapidated state of his premises has been produced by the disinterested exertions of those would be

PHILANTHROPISTS.

BANK MEETING.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK OF BOMBAY held at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. on Tuesday the 3d Instant at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN SKINNER Esq. in the Chair. The following report of the Proceedings of the Provisional Committee since last Meeting was read by the Secretary.

REPORT *by the* PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE *read at a* GENERAL MEETING *of the* SHARE HOLDERS *of the* BANK OF BOMBAY, *held at the office of Messrs.* RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. *at 3 o'clock on Tuesday the 3rd December* 1839.

The Committee have called this Meeting to enable them to lay before the Proprietors a Report of their proceedings since the time when it became known that the Hon'ble Court of Directors had disapproved of the determination of the Government of India, and had as they understand, peremptorily required that authority to grant the Charter to the Proprietors without any further delay.

On the 18th September, when it had been ascertained beyond all doubt, that the orders of the Hon'ble Court in reply to the memorials of your Committee had been received by the Government of Bombay, your Committee solicited the favor of a copy, as it was of great importance to your interests, that your Committee should be correctly acquainted with the decision of the Home authority, but in reply to their application they were informed on the 9th September, that no instructions had been received to acquaint your Committee with the result, and that their request could not be complied with. Your Committee then begged that their request might be laid before the Government of India, to which this Government were good enough to accede without delay, and your Committee have been informed by a letter addressed by Mr. Secretary Prinsep to this Government under date the 16th October. "that it is not usual for the Government to furnish to "individuals or to public bodies, copies of their correspondence with the Hon'ble Court of Directors, "but the parties concerned will be at liberty to apply "to the Hon'ble Court for copies," and by thus denying to your Committee, their most reasonable request, they have been compelled to advocate your interests in ignorance from any official source of the nature of their memorial that has been transmitted to the Government of India, but by some omission it is presumed, unaccompanied by any express instructions to make it known to those it so peculiarly concerned, your Committee however so long ago as the 15th July, immediately on the receipt of information in a private form on which they could rely, that a decision had been passed in your favor by the Hon'ble Court transmitted to the Government of India, in anticipation of the receipt of an official letter; lists of the Proprietors and claiments for shares as then known, together with all the information relating to the causes of the changes that had taken place in the share list in the course of the vexatious delays that had occurred.

One of these was the "Original list" as inserted in Sir Robert Grant's Charter, the second the "Corrected list," in which a number of new Proprietors was introduced, by the appropriation of certain shares resigned, and others that had lapsed by the non-payment of deposits, while the third was the Perfect list, which had been publicly explained and then approved and sanctioned by yourselves, at the General Meeting on the 13th December last, when the further resigned and lapsed shares under the resolutions of the 20th March 1838 were distributed so as to recomplete the Share list, to secure the eventual realization of the Capital required to be paid up. A portion of these amounting to 757 shares, the Committee have to remind you were appropriated conditionally, pending the approbation, of the Government, and were distinguished from those that were held without reservation, and on which deposits had been paid. Along with these lists and the explanations which accompanied them, three propositions were suggested for the consideration of the Government viz.

1st. The adoption of the "Perfect list" approved by you, and forwarded by the Government of this Presidency to the Government of India, for engrossment in the Charter adopted

2nd. That which was suggested on a former occasion (see memorial to Court of Directors dated 20th March 1839) and taken from a Charter of the Bank of Bengal. viz. The sale of the shares available by resignations &c. for the benefit of the Bank.

3rd. The distribution in rateable proportion, amongst the claimants whether amounting to 18, and the "Conditional list," of the whole of the Government of India, did not approve of any of those modes, they begged to be honoured with the instructions of the Honorable Board. To this address your Committee have never received any reply.

On the 16th September, the Government of Bombay called on your Committee for copies of all the correspondence that had passed between them and the excluded parties, for the information of the Council of India, which your Committee forwarded on the 25th, and on that occasion your Committee with a hope of removing effectually and at once all cause of delay whatever, which, might still be made seriously inconvenient, and to use the terms of their address, wearied out with the unexpected difficulties that have been "opposed to them in their efforts to obtain justice for "their constituents, in a quarter altogether beyond "their control, the Committee have now I am directed "to say, come to the resolution to waive all objections "to the admission of any party or parties to whom "His Honor, the Vice President in Council, may on "a perusal of the information already and at this time "furnished to him, be pleased to grant shares, and for "which purpose, they hereby place at the entire disposal of His Honor in Council, the shares conditionally appropriated by them, in the manner which, to "the best of their judgment, was calculated to add to "the respectability and success of the Bank, soliciting "only, that such unqualified submission of the shares "may be followed by the immediate passing of the "Charter Act, without the formalities of publication "adopted in ordinary cases."

As the whole amount of *shares claimed* amounted to less than one third of those *conditionally allotted*, your Committee felt assured that this ample and unqualified concession would ensure to you the speedy passing of the Act, the Council of India being thereby empowered to distribute three shares to whomsoever His Honor in Council might deem to have any title to consideration, and without farther reference to your Committee. On the 14th of October however, your Committee to their great surprise and disappointment, were furnished with another communication from the Bombay Government which, without any allusion to the above concession, informed your Committee that "having received instructions "from the Government of India, to decide upon the "claims of all individuals claiming to be Proprietors "of the Bank of Bombay," the Honorable Board proposed to adopt the first "Corrected (or 2nd) list" already adverted to, and wished to receive any final remarks your Committee might have to offer.

In reply to this new proposition, the agitation of which did not fail to perplex the question brought within narrow limits by your Committee, respectfully alluded the reference of the Government of India, to their ample and conciliatory concession of the 25th September, which they hoped would have saved them from further delay, and suggested to his Honor in Council, that as the Supreme Government had called for an opinion in regard to the *claimants* only, the decision of his Honor should be limited to such parties. At the same time your Committee pointed out in the most forcible manner that arbitrarily to deprive of their shares, those to whom they had been allotted under your sanction, from whom deposits had been received, who had been recognised as Proprietors and some of whom are probably now present to vote on this occasion, and again to offer them to those who had voluntarily given them up, either by written resignation and transfer to the Committee, by being present and voting at the meeting of the 20th March 1838, by acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of that day, and replying with reference to them that they did not wish to hold shares, or with reference to the same, by receiving back all their deposits with interest and who do not now ask for their restoration and think an unnessary interference in the affairs of the association, not only unjust but pregnant with the seeds of delay, as many of those parties who were so unexpectedly proposed to be readmitted had left India or disposed of their funds without any anticipation of such an event.

Your Committee however stated that having done justice to the best of their power to the claims of the existing proprietors in accordance with your opinions and resolutions, they left the decision as far as rested with your Committee entirely to the judgment of the Government of India, whom they emphatically solicited would be pleased to adjudge the shares as might seem to his Honor the Vice president in Council fit and proper, your Committee feeling satisfied in the reflection that they had done their utmost to preserve the integrity of your proceedings, and that if measures so opposed to their advocacy or at variance with the Honorable Court's orders should be adopted by an all powerful Government, they would be exempt from the responsibility attached to them—Your Committee on the same occasion prayed in the most anxious terms, that whatever the decision might be, it should be made without any further delay, and that the charter should be granted forthwith, as your Committee have the best grounds for believing to have been commanded by the Honorable Court of Directors.

Subsequent to the despatch of the remonstrance alluded to, your Committee having had reason to apprehend that the circumstances connected with the formation of that part of the share list affecting the right of the parties specially admitted under resolutions No. 5 and 6 of the General Meeting of the 20th March 1838, (some of whom had each subscribed before the time notified in the newspapers for closing the lists, viz: 1st. February 1837, had expired) were not fully understood by the Governor in Council of the Presidency, your Committee again addressed Government on the 22nd ultimo, with a detached explanation of their claims, and in repeating the hope that the Honorable the Governor in Council would not consider it necessary to interfere further with our concerns, than to determine the rights of "claimants, which seemed to be the only point many doubt, and the arbitration of which your Commitee willingly yielded to Government, assured the Honorable Board of their entire co-operation in giving effect to whatever decision the Council of India might come to, and at the same time brought to the notice of the Government, the vast importance of establishing the Bank by the 1st of January at the latest, in order to secure the advantages of part of the busy season of the year already commenced in employing a portion of the great capital required to be paid up at once, and which would otherwise be nearly a dead weight in its treasury.

The Honorable the Governor in Council likewise furnished your Committee with a draft of a Charter for their remarks, but it does not seem material to say more on this occasion, than that they were almost confined to it in comparison with the only draft that had been communicated to them by the Government as the one to be granted to you.

Your Committee beg to intimate, that it is proposed in the said draft to provide for the election of Directors on the 20th December, by the votes of subscribers who shall have paid up in the manner therein specified 5 or 10 per cent of their shares as a qualification and that the whole capital be paid on or before the 1st January next.

Your Committee would have gladly availed themselves of the support of your instructions on all those occasions, could this have been done without much loss of time, which for the interests of the Bank it was most desirable to avoid, and had your Committee not felt assured that so long as they acted consistently with your previous resolution and sentiments, you would have viewed such a course as an unnecessary encroachment made on your time. In all they have done, your Committee have been guided by the proceedings and recorded resolutions of your General Meetings, and an anxiety to maintain your just rights, and having now brought their correspondence with the Government, they sincerely hope to a conclusion although they regret to say with little satisfaction to themselves, it now only remains for them to submit the whole of their proceedings to this Meeting, in the hope that they will meet with your entire approbation.

The Committee have to regret that on this late date they have received no communication whatever from the Government of India, since the receipt about three months ago of the orders of the Honorable Court to grant you the Charter without further delay, although twelve months have passed in all since the first instructions of the Court reached this country.

The losses incurred by the Proprietors in consequence of the Charter having been withheld already amount to nearly Rs. 12,000 being the amount of salaries paid to the Gentlemen engaged from England as Accountants, and establishment, besides interest on the capital expended for materials in wharehouse, of itself a desirous routine to the Government of India against delay, in addition to the great loss to the proprietors, and the suspense in which they are kept.

The funds in the Treasurer's hands amount to Rupees 9650-11-7 and the Government securities with the Trustees to Rupees 88,584-15-2, the monthly expenditure is Rupees 962,-10-8.

D. GREENHILL, CHAIRMAN.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1839.

The Chairman of the Committee Mr. Greenhill then stated to the meeting that he had just learned from the best authority that this Government had received a communication from the Government of India, and that he had been informed as little delay as possible would take place in the publication and passing of the Charter for the Bombay Bank, and that in a few days more most likely the Draft Act would appear in the Calcutta Government Gazette.

When it was moved by Brigadier Valiant and seconded by Colonel Griffith and resolved---That the report of the Committe now read be approved and adopted and that it be printed for the information of the Proprietors,

Moved by J. C. Stewart Esq. and seconded by J. G. Frith Esq.

Resolved.--That the thanks of the Meeting be given to John Skinner Esq. for his polite and impartial conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER.--*Chairman.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2d Capt. G. P. LeMessurier, Staff from Mableshewer Hills.
Do. 3rd Capt. C. Rebenack, 25th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Do. 2d Capt. Morse, Deputy Adjt. Genl. from Do.
Do. 4th Lieut. Massie. Artillery from Mhableshewer Hills.
Do. do. Capt. J. Outram, 23rd Regt. N. I from Kelat.
Do. do. Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. do Lieut. J. P. Mayor 11th N. I. from Bhooj.
Do. do. Lieut. R. Strachey, Engineers from Khandesh.
Do. 5th Lieut. Wheatley, 4th Regt. N. I. from Mhableshewer.
Do. do. Capt. Jackson, 25th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Logie, do. do. from Do.
Do. do. Ensign Thorne, do. do. from Do.
Do. do. Surgeon Gibb, do. do. from Do.
Do. 3rd Major R. Lord. 34th Regt. Bengal N. I. from Jabulpore.
Do 5th Major T. B. Jervis, Engineers from Mhableshewer.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3rd Ensign C. J. Bourchier, attached 8th to N. I. to Sattarah.
Do. 5th Capt. St. John, Staff to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCU

DEATH.

At Tar Dec. on the 3rd Inst. dec
of the late Francis Schuler Esqr. ag

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3d Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, Lieut T. H. Mason, Comg. from Sea.

Do. do. Brig Sir W. Wallace, Charles Edward, Master from Calcutta, left Calcutta 23d Oct.

Passengers,—Mrs Edward and family.

Dec. 5th Brig Hamido E. H. Daviot, Master from Colesarempatum.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3d His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Ship of War Sultana.—Hamud bin Namali, Naiquedar, to Muscat.

Do. 5th Ship Kingston, A. McLeane, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Lieut. Muddy.

Do. do.—The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, A. Ford, Midshipman in charge to Karrachee

Do. 6th The India Company's Sloop of War Coote, H. Nott Esq. Commander, to Persian Gulph.

Do. do. Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, Lieut. T.H. Mason to Red Sea.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	London ..	
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	Bordeaux.	
Amilia.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	do. ..	
* Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co	London ..	2d August.
* Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	11th July.
* Strabane.....	W. Nicol & Co	do. ..	26th July.
Berkshire.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	In all August.
Progre....	Skinner & Co..... ..	Bordeaux.	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget..	Do. ..Do.....	London.	8th Aug
* General Palmer....	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.. ..	13th July.
City of Poonah.....	Polexfen Milne & Co..	do.. ..	4th Aug.
Rothschild.....	W. Nicol & Co	do.. ..	
* Fatima.....	Do....Do.....	do.. ..	15th Aug.
Balfour.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	25th ditto.
* Cornubia.....	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do.. ..	2d August.
Sesostris.....	.....	London ..	
La Belle Alliance...	.....	do.. ..	1st sept.
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde....	
Eliora	Skinner & Co.....	do.....	5th August.
Lady East.....	.....	London..	1st Sept.
Magistrate.....	Owen & Co.....	London..	16th Sep.
Fairy Queen...	Foster & Co.....	do	25th sept.
Reliance.....	Ditto.....	do.. ..	25th Sept.
Lancester.....	Higginson & Cardwell..	do.. ..	
Lady Rowena	.....	do.. ..	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Betsey, Stalkart, Fazel Kurrim, Futtay Rahimoo, and Helen.

* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N...	Suez.....	31st Dec.
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London...	in Dec.
Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool.	
Childe Harold..... ..	Foster & Co.....	London...	
Issabella	Dirom Carter & Co....	London...	8th Dec
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co..... ..	London.	1st Jan.
George Canning.....	Foster & Co.....	Do.	20th Dec.
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	
Virginia.....	William Nicol & Co..	Singapore.	
Dronga.....	Dhos Jeffries & Co..	Madras...	Im. desp.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga M. Rahim Esq...	P. Gulph.	7th Dec
Herald.....	Ritchie Stewart & Co..		
Futtel Yuhab..	Fyabjee & Co.....	Aden.. ..	Dispatch

H. C. Steamers. { Semiramis. Atalanta. Zenobia.
" " " Taptee.
" " Brig..... Emily.
" " Cutter.... Margaret.
" " " " Pattimar Bhima.
" " R. S'.... Hastings.

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Wellesley.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimoo, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh, Hannah, Agnes, Clarissa, Moulmein, Sir William Wallace, and Hamido.

HIGH WATER TABLE 7TH DECEMBER, 1839.

	MRN.	EVE.
Saturday.....	11 37	11 57
Sunday.....	0 13	0 30
Monday.....	0 48	1 6

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKURU.—Nov. 21.

We understand that Mr. Brooke, the subject of an article we have this-day copied from the *Liverpool Mercury*, has arrived in his Schooner, *The Royalist* at Singapore from Borneo, where he has been prosecuting the researches alluded to. We trust soon to be enabled to furnish the public with the result of this enterprising attempt, which is most creditable to the author, who, as a distinguished member of the Yacht Club, is fairly entitled to the praise of having united the *utile* and *dulce*.

In our obituary notices of to-day, our readers will find the name of Thomas Fergusson Esquire, late a merchant of this city, in which he had resided many years. This gentleman was certainly not a public character, but he was extensively known and highly respected in this community, to which he will on several accounts be a great loss. In him were found some of the faults and all the virtues of the Irish character. He was hasty and impetuous, which procured for him some enemies, but he was warm hearted and generous and never deserted a friend. He was a great patron of theatrical, and particularly of musical entertainment to the support of which he has been a most munificent contributor. The Calcutta Professors of music indeed, in which Mr. Fergusson, though ignorant of the science, took great delight, have great reason to lament his loss, for it will be long ere they meet with an equally kind and liberal patron. Indeed by all, by whom he was well known, Mr. Fergusson will be deeply regretted—by none more deeply than by the writer of this article, who had the pleasure of being intimate with him for many years.

Mr. Fergusson died on Wednesday, morning, of a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation. His remains were entered yesterday evening, and followed to the grave by a large concourse of his friends. *Extinctus amabitur idem.*

We subjoin a few particulars respecting LIN's visit to Macao, which are rather interesting than otherwise, and for which we are indebted to a mercantile friend:—

Macao Wednesday morning 4th Sept. 1839.—"On the evening before yesterday, several chops were placarded, of which the purport is chiefly to prevent the shipping at Hong-kong being supplied with water and provisions. It is therein said, that any one selling eatables to the English, is to be considered a traitor, and so to be capitally punished. When the chops were first stuck up, it was generally said here, that they gave permission to any Chinese, whether in the employ of Government, or private people, to kill any English found on shore any where, and offering a reward of 500 sp. drs. for the apprehension of the Sailor who killed the Chinaman in Hong-kong. This created a good deal of alarm, and some Parsees then here, went on board their boats. It has since been learnt, that the Edict says, that since the English cannot obtain provisions, and since a courier of their nation has also gone to Hong-kong, it is probable that they will go on shore armed, to obtain food and water by force, and in such case, it shall be lawful for the Chinese to kill them. The Commissioner also says, that traitorous natives must have shewn the frigate the way to Hong-kong, or she could never have found it, and pilots and others are ordered, in case any other men of war should make their appearance, to order them away again immediately.

Lin has really fulfilled his promise of visiting Macao. The guns from the Fort announced yesterday, at 9 o'clock, the entrance of the great man into the gate of San Antonio. In his train were the presents intended for the Portuguese, consisting of eight bullocks, twenty hogs, a quantity of rice, some nankeens, and grass-cloth, fans and silks, &c. The hogs and bullocks were remarkable for their size and good condition. The bearers with their presents soon separated from the procession and went to the Governor's house, whilst Lin, and the Governor of Canton, proceeded to the Josshouse in the inner harbour, there to offer up their devotions, at this Josshouse he was met by the Procurador who was allowed to sit in his presence and to whom he put three questions, of which two were the following:—Whether he, the Procurador, was aware that his Imperial Majesty, although treating all foreigners from afar with great kindness and compasion, was yet more particularly inclined to be friendly to the Portuguese? The Procurador expressed his gratification at the kindness of His Imperial Majesty. The Commissioner then asked whether the Portuguese of Macao, were not particularly grateful to him for not having visited them with any punishment, although it was well known that they had been deeply engaged in the Opium traffic? To which, of course, the Procurador answered in the affirmative. The third question I did not hear, but suppose it was equally unimportant.

After a short stay at the Josshouse, the procession began its return and entered the Praza Grande by Beall's lane. I never in my life have seen such a beggarly turn-out! First came the Portuguese band of music, then followed some Chinese troops some with spears, others with bows and arrows, and others again with matchlocks. Next came a small detachment of the Fort Garrison then again Chinese soldiers, and then came the chair containing the Commissioners, carried by six bearers, preceded by a gong. This chair was followed by a few other chairs, not of state; a very few mandarines, (I think only two or perhaps three) on horseback, then again some Chinese soldiers, again a gong-bearer, and the Viceroy of Canton also carried by six bearers. Those that followed him were similar in appointments, number, &c., to those behind the Commissioner, except that the procession was closed by the Portuguese garrison, and a number of those little bamboo chairs, used for travelling, I believe, and which one frequently meets with in the streets of Macao, remarkable for nothing but their dirty and beggarly appearances. These contained the servants of the great man and inferior Mandarines. The Chinese soldiers may have been about two hundred in all, but never did I see such ill-looking troops, if such they can be called. Their dresses were as dirty as well can be, their shoes and stockings ragged, and their arms in the worst possible condition. The Portuguese garrison, being in their holy-day attire, looked remarkably well by comparison. As soon as the train entered the Praya, the two war junks fired a salute and the procession proceeded all along the Praya to the very end of it, passed by Elliott's house, and returned by Rua de Hospital, &c., to the gate of San Antonio. The whole visit to Macao did not last more than about two hours, for I think it was about eleven when the Chinese went forth again by the gate of San Antonio. The Montefiore fired a salute of 19 guns on Liu's arrival in town, and afterwards when opposite the Fort. The Governor of Macao was, I understand, in the Fort, and had no interview with the Commissioners, who neither visited the Senate house nor the house. The Commissioners is a stout man with a round fat face, a white, thin beard and not very fair. His eye is very intelligent and it was evident that he gave great attention to surrounding objects, asking many questions of the people accompanying him. The Viceroy is a remarkably mean looking old man, very thin, apparently in bad health.

I have now given you as circumstantial a description of this visit, as I am able, and leave this letter open for the present, to add whatever may be worth mentioning before sending it off.

Wednesday Morning 5th September.—Want of opportunity to forward this letter, enables me to add a few words, which the *Gertrudis*, now only about leaving for Hong-kong will take. I was not aware of the *Psyche* leaving again so suddenly, or I should have sent by her. The Senate was in session the better part of yesterday, but the subject of their deliberations has not become known. It is said, but I know not whether on good authority, that the object of the letter for the Governor, sent per *Psyche*, was to inform him that six ships of war were now on their way of China, and asking of him to permit of the forts being garrisoned by English troops, offering to provision the town should the Chinese cut off the supplies. My information on this subject is by no means on good authority.

It now turns out that the reason the Sumchae had such a beggarly turn-ont of troops with him on his visit, was that he had, immediately on hearing of the arrival of the *Volage*, sent almost all the troops then with him to garrison the forts not only at the Bogue but along the whole distance between Canton and Whampoa; but I believe the best of his soldiers are probably not much better than what he shewed us a specimen of. Letters from Canton of 1st September, mention, that all intercourse with the coast is again suspended, and chops for boats to go to Macao were withheld. The Commissioner, it is said, leaves this day for Canton, immediately to proceed to the Bogue. The Canton Hoppo is expected here to-day.

On the 11th instant. we ventured to suggest, that the Government would do well in the position of affairs in China described in the intelligence received the day previous, to send the *Enterprize* steamer to China. It appears that the Chamber of Commerce proposed the measure to Government, in a letter dated the 12th instant, which we to-day insert, together with the answer.

The reasons assigned by Government for declining to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber, appear to us, we confess, to be very inconclusive. His Honour in Council admits, that although no dispatch had been received, he did not doubt the intelligence, and in fact he has acted upon it by addressing the Admiral upon the subject; but the authorities considered it would be premature to adopt the suggestion until they should be aware of what steps His Excellency might intend to take. Now, whatever His Excellency may do, the sending the *Enterprize* could not, in any manner compromise him or interfere with his arrangements, while the measure might possibly be the means of saving life and property, and in the event of the Admiral's being directed from home to commence hostilities, the steamer would, as we have before stated, be of immense utility in towing the men-of-war to the scene of action.

It is *possible* that the Admiral may determine, notwithstanding the last intelligence, to await instructions from England; but any such instructions can, of course, only have reference to Captain Elliott's dispatches, which very probably may not lead the Government at home to decide on any warlike demonstration; but the affair of the *Black Joke*, passage-boat, is one about which we apprehend there can be no difference of opinion, and which will, therefore, most probably induce the Admiral to proceed at once to Canton: a few days will, however, decide this point by His Excellency's reply, which will, no doubt, be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce.---*November*, 25.

PROTECTION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.*

SIR,—At a special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held to-day, in consequence of the accounts lately received of the alarming state of affairs in China, I was instructed to solicit that the Hon'ble the President in Council will be pleased to take measures promptly to afford sufficient protection to British subjects, and to British property of every description in that quarter, these, by the hostile acts of the Chinese, having been reduced to a predicament of imminent peril.

The Chamber begs leave to represent, that the state of the dispute with China is now changed from what it was when the Chamber, a few months ago, sought the interference of Government, hostilities having now actually, commenced, and life and property being in jeopardy.

To aid the object in contemplation, the Chamber presumes to recommend, that the *Enterprise* Steamer be armed, and despatched immediately to China, there to act under the orders of H. M. Senior Naval Officer on that station.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. LIMOND, *Secretary.*

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 12th, 1839.

TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Sect. Dept.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated the 12th inst.

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urging upon the Government of India the expediency of taking prompt measures to succour the British subjects, and to protect the property and interests which, according to recent intelligence from China, are placed in much jeopardy through the conduct of the Government Officers at Canton. It is specifically suggested, that the *Enterprise* Steamer be made ready for dispatch to that quarter as soon as possible.

2.—In reply I am directed to state, that the President in Council has yet received no despatches from China; but not doubting the authenticity of the intelligence which has appeared in the Singapore Newspapers brought to this Presidency, His Honor in Council intends to communicate the intelligence to His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief with all possible despatch.

3.—I am further desired to say, that in the opinion of the President in Council, the measure suggested by you would at present be premature; but that as soon as he is made acquainted with the steps which His Excellency may propose to take, he will be prepared to support them to such extent, as under all the circumstances of the case may appear to be necessary and proper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to Goverment of India.*

Fort William, 13th Nov. 1839.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 25.

A letter from Chittagong dated 16th instant, informs us that the weather had been cloudy there for the previous two or three days, accompanied with small and continual drizzling rain—the evenings were pleasant, but the days still very warm. On the night of Sunday the 10th instant, some heavy shocks of an earthquake were felt at the station, and especially on the hills in that neighbourhood. The letter then continues—"A dacoity lately occurred here, attended with the loss of one man's life. I have been endeavoring to get the particulars of the affray, but as yet have not been able, and I am not willing to depend on hearsay information for an account—the dacoits were men belonging to the Regiment stationed here. You will, I doubt not be astonished to hear this, so was I: what confidence can for the future be placed on such people? if the whole regiment were to turn dacoits, and rise in arms against the inhabitants, what force could be brought to oppose them? the native residents would be the first to take to their heels—and the European portion, being too small in number to show fight against at least five hundred not *undisciplined* soldiers, would consequently be stripped or massacred."

ENGLISHMAN.—Nov. 21.

This-day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals:—*Colombo*, McKellar, from Madras 5th Nov.; *Pilot*, Fabre, from Marseilles 12th June; *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Portsmouth 2d Aug., and the *Belgarie*, Thore, from Bordeaux 8th Aug.

We learn that the Governor General's camp was at Thanesir, one march from Kurnaul, on the 9th instant.

PRECURSOR STEAMER.—A meeting as called by public advertisement was held at Mr. Turton's on Saturday. Mr, Pattle was called to the chair, when Mr. Turton opened the proceedings by explaining what had already been done by the provisional Committee. The resolutions of that Committee and the letter addressed by them read and unanimously approved. Mr. Turton then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. A. Shaw and carried unanimously. That it is the opinion of this meeting that in case the comprehensive plan shall be carried into execution an immediate offer shall be made to its Directors, by this Association, of our vessel and engines upon equitable terms.

Second. Moved by Mr. Turton and seconded by Mr. T. J. Taylor, and carried unanimously that Col. C. Head be added to the London Committee.

It was then resolved. 3dly, That a permanent Committee be appointed to consist of the following gentleman.

Messrs. W. Bruce, J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, Dwarnauth Tagore, W. Grant, W. Fergusson, Mutty Loll Seal, Newcomen, Ramcomul Sen, Remfrey, Rustomjee Cowasjee, Turner and Turton, and that Mr. Hurry be requested to continue his services as Secretary.

Fourth. That the above Committee be empowered to form rules and regulations for the general government of the association, which shall be submitted to a general meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of confirming such rules.

Fifth. That the following form as to subscription be printed in a Book, and a copy furnished to each member of the Committee, that he may receive and enter the names of subscribers. viz.

'We the undersigned agree to take the shares opposite our respective names in the Joint Stock Association to be established on the plan printed and published in the annexed prospectus for a direct Steam Communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez: Provided that if the whole 800 shares be not taken by the time the vessel is ready to start on her first voyage, any shareholder shall have the power to call on the Association, either to take over his share for the amount paid up by him or to dissolve the Association by sale of the property; Binding ourselves to abide by such regulations and bye-laws as shall be made by a majority of votes, the Association not to be considered as formed until four hundred shares have been taken.'

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman, and it broke up. Two hundred and forty-five shares were subscribed for in the room.---*Nov.* 25.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Nov. 26.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALSHIP.—We are sorry to find that severe ill health, compelling Lieutenant Colonel Alves to leave India, prevents that Officer from accepting the appointment of Judge Advocate General, which we a short time since notified, as having been offered to him by Sir Jasper Nicolls, on the removal of Major Alexander to the Adjutant Generalship of the Army. We have at present no idea who is likely to succeed to the most important situation of Judge Advocate General, but trust that in any selection that may be made, to fill an appointment, so immediately connected with the best interests of the service, qualification for the fulfilment of its duties will alone be considered, without a thought of personal interest or private patronage, as strictly as was considered in the selection of Lieutenant Colonel Alves.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—We learn that the Honorable Mr. Sullivan will return to the Presidency in the course of next month. We have heard a rumour that Brigadier Wahab is to succeed to the command of the Northern Division on the embarkation of Major General Welsh for England, and that Colonel Trewman will then fall into the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—such an arrangement would be very acceptable to both parties, and we should be glad to see Brigadier Trewman at the head of a Force where he is well known and much respected, but in this distribution of loaves and fishes the claims of Brigadier Burton, who is senior to Brigadier Wahab seem to have been altogether forgotten.

THE VELLORE MOULAVEE.—We learn that the Vellore Moulavee's trial has ended in the acquittal of that individual. Our Correspondent says that it has been a very fair trial and conducted with much ability, but beyond this we have as yet, no particulars.

VIZAGAPATAM.—A correspondent informs us that a great deal of rain fell throughout the Northern Circars on the 16th Instant; on which day it blew almost a hurricane at Vizagapatam, with a surf running mountains high. The *Indian Queen* in consequence slipped her cable and put to sea without her Commander, and had not returned up to the 19th; but four or five Native craft laden with Rice from Arracan, tried to weather the gale, and two of them came on shore at the mouth of the Godavery where they went to pieces and eight or nine lives were unhappily lost, another vessel, one of forty two, said to have left the Arracan Coast in company, was wrecked at Bimlipatam, and the remainder are still unaccounted for.

MADRAS HERALD.—Nov. 27.

The Subjoined particulars of an awful calamity with which Coringa and its neighbourhood have been recently visited have just reached us. We lay them with a heavy heart before our readers, making no comment upon them, but leaving the sad tale of woe which they relate to speak for itself.

"We were visited on the night of the 16th instant by the most terrible gale of wind, possible. Your house at Ingeram is completely unroofed, the trees and walls of the compound destroyed, and P*** was very nearly drowned. All the European and native houses are uninhabitable, and there is nothing to be seen from Coringa to this, but a heap of ruins.

The wind began to blow in the afternoon of the 16th, but was moderate till about 11 o'clock at night, when it became furious, and lasted till 4 o'clock the next morning.

The water from the sea rushed in with such violence, that the only houses remaining at Coringa, are***'s large house and three or four other brick built houses. All the rest, it is said, have been carried away. I have had 2½ feet of sea water in my garden, and in my room which is under my Bungalow, 1½ foot.

It is said that more than 20,000 people have perished by this terrible hurricane, which lasted only five or six hours. There is nothing to be seen in every direction, but dead bodies and drowned cattle. *Sixty* native vessels which were in the roads, laden with paddy, have disappeared, and it is not known what has become of them The *Union*, although she had *four* anchors and chains out, was carried away, and is now lying at a short distance from the middle of the river of *Nilipetley*. The *Catherine*, which was in a mud dock, and well secured by the earth, was also carried away, but fortunately got into the *Charles Dumergue's* dock, which, the last named vessel had left a few days before. The *Charles Dumergue* was drifted into the large river of Yanam, and is now half buried in a sand island opposite where the ferry boat crosses over; but no news at all of her captain who was on board, and also of the commander of the *Catherine* and his brother in-law, and a few other people. They might have been all drowned, as all over the country was nothing but like the sea. You can have an idea of it when I tell you, that I see from my house a choolia sloop lying quite near the white pagoda of *Onagalo*, which is four or five miles from Coringa in the interior of the land."---

Fort St. George, November 26, 1839.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments

R. A. Bannerman, Esq. to be Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, under Act 24 of 1839.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq. to be Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George Vizagapatam, under Act 24 of 1839.

Major J. Campbell of the 41st Regiment N. I. to be Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

Captain Richard Hall of the 49th Regiment N. I. to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

} for the tracts placed under the jurisdiction of the Agent by Act 24 of 1839.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq. to be Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

W. H. G. Mason, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

J. F. Bury. Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

A. Sutherland, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

Lieutenant W. J. Wilson of the 43d Regiment N I. to act, during the employment of Mr. Mason on other duty or until further orders, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam for the tracts placed under the jurisdiction of that Officer by Act 24 of 1839 in that District.

MADRAS COURIER.---Nov. 28.

Samulcottah, 18th November.

"This small station with its neat thatched Cottages and well kept parade is now a scene of desolation. It was visited on Saturday night by one of the most severe Hurricanes ever known in this part of the country; it blew from 6 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock the next morning, carrying away the roofs of all the thatched Houses, and leaving their inmates wet and shivering in the dread of the walls falling in upon them. Happily this was not the case, but, with the exception of the Collector and Commandant, every Officer is houseless, and even theirs have been much shattered though tiled. The Sepoys' huts have been totally blown to pieces, and their families taken refuge in the Verandahs of the Barracks. One fact alone will illustrate the want of shelter now at the Station: two Natives Officers with their families are occupying the Solitary Cells *at their own request*. Trees that have stood for eighty years are now blown down, even to the Tamarind Tree which has generally such a firm grip of the earth A magnificent specimen of one in front of the Collector's is felled. The whole country is under water, and the communication cut off from Cocanada and Ingeram, and we fear accounts from that quarter will bring us lamentable details of the loss of life and shipping.

"A Hurricane similar to this occurred here in 1832, but not so violent, or of so long a continuance.

"Treasure to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 1,50,000 was left unguarded on the plain! but it was only for a short time, as the Sentries who had been blown away managed to crawl back and throw themselves on the Bags!. A fine trait of devotion to duty."

PRECURSOR SCHEME.—Our Bengal papers after a delay we have not heard accounted for have made their appearance. In them there is little of interest save the newly fledged project to which Mr. Turton has all the claims of parent.

He has he says adopted the American's motto of "*Go a Head*" forgetting we presume that there is such a thing as *going a stern*, and though we like the principle of progression in any well concerned public scheme, we are still of opinion that in the present state of things with reference to the comprehensive plan, it is both premature and ill-judged. As far as correspondence with the mother country is the question, apart from the adoption of the first proposed scheme, nothing would be gained that is not enjoyed by the present arrangement, therefore to us it is perfectly Utopian, and should it take effect have no doubt of proving a losing concern. It appears to us calculated to retard rather than forward the great measure we have all looked upon with so much interest, and with hopes down to the present period so sanguine. Should our apprehension be correct instead then of the going a head principle, we shall realize a retrograde movement and a broach too might prove the ruin of the ultimate object.

CEYLON HERALD.—Nov. 19.

The *Hero of Malown*, Captain Grundy, sailed from Galle for the Mauritus, on the 15th instant—Passengers, Lieut. Gillmore, H. D. Arbuthnot Esq., and Mr. George Ross.

The following Civil appointments appears in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last:—

W. H. WHITING Esq., to be District Judge of the District Court of Colombo No. 1 North, in the room of C. E. LAYARD Esq., who has retired from the service—Date 14th July 1839.

R. ATHERTON Esq., to be District Judge of the District Court of Batticaloa, and Assistant at Batticaloa to the Government Agent for the Eastern Province—Date 14th July 1839.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1839.

Arrival.—5 Dec, Brig *Hamido*, E. H. Davoit Master, from Colesarempatam 27 Oct.

Passengers Mr. J. Raffa and 11 Natives.

The Governor and his Family returned to the Presidency on Thursday, and on their arrival were greeted with the customary Salute.

Several important changes are talked of—Mr. Eden Elliot, it is said, goes to Indore and Mr. Bruce to the Mint, in room of Messrs. Bax and Doveton, about to leave for England. We have not heard who are to fill the vacancies in the Post Office and Customs.

The mail taken forward by the *Algerine* amounts to 1486 letters. Mr. Ogilvie late Flag Lieutenant to the Admiral is the Bearer of the Despatches to Government, and we understand that the commander has orders, if no vessel offers at Aden, to proceed on to Suez, with all possible despatch—Lady Maitland goes home in the *Herefordshire*.

We lay before our Readers the Report of the Bank Meeting of Tuesday last.—The proceedings are far from satisfactory, in so far as they furnish nothing decisive as to the period when this ravelled concern is to have a beginning.—Some interesting papers were produced to the meeting, which we hope to find room for in our next.

The Supreme Court met on Tuesday last, for the Criminal Sessions, when the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Sir H. Roper took their seats on the Bench, and the following Gentlemen were chosen to compose the Grand Jury, to whom the latter Judge addressed a very forcible and perspicuous lecture, explanatory of the nature of the duties they had to perform, and of the cases that they would be called upon to consider.

William Cunningham Bruce Esq. Foreman.	John Hannay Esq.
Thomas Jeffries Esq.	Francis Martin Esq.
William Richard Morris Esq.	Humprey Francis Boaden Esq.
Edward Eden Elliot Esq.	Hormusjee Bhiccajee Esq.
Pulteney Mein Dalzell Esq.	Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq.
Robert Smith Esq.	Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq.
Henry Fawcett Esq.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.
Richard Francis Barra Esq.	Luximon Govindjee Esq.
Lewis Grant Esq.	Mummohundass Davidass Esq.
Peter Ewart Esq.	Crustnath Narronjee Esq.
William B. Barless Esq.	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba Esq.
Charles Henry Craycroft Esq.	

The cases submitted to the grand Jury, though not numerous, were some of them of a very aggravated character.—The first was for a robbery of Jewels to the value of 2000 Rupees,—the next for an assault with intent to commit rape upon a girl of very tender age,—the next charged a European with firing a gun with intent to do some grievous bodily injury, the victim in the case being a young lad of the Company's Marine,—the next was for murder by a man of his wife under circumstances of great atrocity, the man himself having hitherto eluded justice, tho' his supposed accomplices had not,—the two next and last cases were for forgery,—in all which, with exception of the murder case, true Bills were found, and the parties ordered for trial. The grand Jury were occupied in hearing those cases and in visiting the Jails from Tuesday till the afternoon of yesterday, when they were discharged.

We understand that the Parsee, accused of the robbery of Jewels above referred to, has since been tried and acquitted. Mr. Burgess Counsel, and Mr. Bainbridge Solicitor, for the Defence.

We refer to our Madras Extracts for an interesting account of one of the most dreadful storms that we remember to have taken place for a long time. The loss of life and property is truly appalling.

The Precusor Scheme of our Calcutta brethern is become a bone of contention between those who are satisfied to wait the result of Mr. Curtis' labours at Home, and those who think it better to take a step in advance, each party maintaining his ground with the utmost pertinacity, and filling the pages of our daily cotemporaries with far more matter than should, we think, be allowed to any one subject. But worse than all, the discussion has assumed somewhat of personality between the heads of each Party and led to several long justificatory letters from one, who stands in need of no justification, and whose over-sensitiveness on a favorite and long cherished Scheme has made him too quick sighted to find offence, where none could be intended. We have scarcely been able to keep up with these long discussions and have not attempted to give any portions of them, nor indeed do they prossess sufficient interest for our Readers on this side of India, who desire merely to be informed, from time to time, of the progress of the question, under the new features that it has now assumed. We have always been advocates for doing something, beyond talking and writing, and feel friendly to the Precursor, because it is one step in advance of the great object sought to be attained,—the accommodation of our countrymen on the other side,—and certainly the Report of the proceedings in London, received by the September Packet, and since published by the Steam Committee at Calcutta, has in no respect altered our views, for it leaves matters exactly in *statu quo*, neither better nor worse, not a step in advance of the point they had reached, when Sir J. C. Hobhouse gave his famous pledge, upon which so much reliance is placed, though when pressed in the House of Commons upon the subject, he evinced any thing but ardor to redeem that pledge. We are friendly to something being done on this side of Suez, for it is there the present system is defective, in the accommodation of Passengers in particular, and this want we think the Precursor will meet, and meet sufficiently, all the estimates we have seen, with reference to the revenue to be derived from Passengers in the monthly scheme, being greatly overstated. It is only necessary to remember the small European population of this Country, to be convinced that a scheme, upon a scale of such magnitude and expence, never could derive any material support from Passengers, and yet that is an article of revenue upon which all such schemes mainly depend; and farther, to keep in mind that on the other side of Alexandria, the homeward bound, the majority at least, would always be found dropping their support, and diverging into other lines, offering greater attractions than the direct one, four years observation on the spot of the movements of these Parties having convinced us, that the direct road home is not the one commonly preferred, and we doubt very much if even the getting home without quarantine would induce a majority to forego these attractions.

We concur with our Cotemporary of yesterday in every word of praise he has bestowed on the gallant little band, the conquerors of Kelat, nor can we withold our meed of admiration of the bravery displayed on the side of their opponents—No circumstance could have occurred more opportunely, to give eclat to the termination of the Campaign, or what is of far greater importance, to give stability to the Power that we have established in that Country.—Meerhad Khan, from the first day the Army entered his Country, showed that he possessed the means of making himself a formidable and dangerous enemy, and the recent event affords convincing proof that, with the courage and resources he possessed, and the influence he exercised over the hordes of Beelooches and Kakurs infesting the Country around the Passes and as far as Kandahar, he might at any time have made himself a most dangerous enemy to the Schah. It is well therefore that he is gone, and that we have acquired the Power, though dearly purchased, of converting the Kelat territory from a hostile into a friendly portion of the Dooranee Empire. Measures no doubt have been taken to secure satisfactory Guarantees on that head. It cannot but prove a great disappointment to the Cavalry and Artillery, that they did not share in the Capture of Kelat, as well on account of the glory gained in the affair, as of what is to follow, of a more substantial kind. We hear glowing accounts of the riches found in the Citadel, not in the way of Cannon &c. as at Kurnool, but in Shawls, Jewels and other things of a less weighty, but more valuable kind. Well worthy has the Force proved itself of all the fortune of war may bring with it. Some ludicrous accounts are told of the ardour with which the European Soldiers sought after and laid their hands upon every thing in the shape of a bottle, hoping for a taste of what had long been a stranger to their lips, and of their disappointment in finding their exertions crowned with nothing stronger than Rose water. It would not however surprise us to hear, that a more diligent search had led to the discovery of some of the genuine, that took the road of Kelat, in place of Kandahar, as the Army was on its march towards the latter City.

The following short paragraph from the Madras Herald conveys one of the most cutting rebukes to every Scot in this Place, that can well be conceived.

"The sons of Caledonia located here intend dining together, as usual, on the coming anniversary of St. Andrews. Lord Elphinstone, we hear, has consented to preside at the entertainment, which is to take place in the Banqueting Room."

And so we have allowed a day, set apart in every corner of the world, and signalised by exhibitions of those kindred and generous feelings that ought to bind men of the same nation, when in distant lands, more closely together, to pass over without the slightest public demonstration, without a step to indicate that such a race exists here, though, we believe, they are as thick as blackberries or bees in a hive. True some one or two, more leil hearted than the rest, did remember and kept the day, in a becoming manner, desplaying on their tables what would create an appetite under the ribs of death, but the number, we fear, was few, and besides it is only in a public meeting and under its influence, that Scotchmen get warmed and evince the *perfervidum ingenium*, characterestic of their nation. We are advocates for such meetings and should like to see St. Andrew's Day and Burns' birth day kept up. One is always the better of having the feelings that they are calculated to arouse, awakened at intervals, else he is apt to become indifferent and to lose much of that, upon which some of his chief enjoyments in life depend. It is delightful to see lord Elphinston taking the lead at a St. Audrew's meeting.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The *Tyne Mercury* mentions the serious illness of Mr. Hutt, M. P., at Gibside. He was, however, we are glad to say, getting rather better at the beginning of the week.

Odillon Barrot is now in England. He makes a tour through the manufacturing districts.

The Prince of Oude, Eebal-oo-Dowlah, having visited Louis Philippe and the King of the Netherlands, is now at Vienna, intending a journey to Berlin and St. Petersburg. The *Morning Post* says that "Lord Brougham has promised to bring his case and claims to the notice of the country."

The Saint George Steam Packet Company's steamship Sirius arrived off the London Docks on Tuesday, at two o'clock, from St. Petersburg, having performed the voyage in eight days, including detention at Copenhagen. The Sirius made the outward passage in seven and half days. Lords Clarence and Alfred Paget came passengers per Sirius.

Mr. Burgess, a barrister of the Midland Circuit, has received the appointment of commissioner of the new police force to be established in Wolverhampton.

The Grand Duchess of Weimar has dedicated three rooms in the new part of her chateau to the memory of Göethe, Schiller, and Wieland. They are being ornamented by the painters Nehr and Proller with scenes taken from the works of those celebrated writers.

According to the Paris journals, the lightning in the storm of the other day struck the obelisk of Luxor, on the Place de la Concorde, produced a fissure, and erased some of the inscriptions.

Widgeon and other congenerous water-fowl have appeared in large flocks on several parts of the Hamshire coast. When these birds appear so early in the season on our estuaries it usually indicates a very severe winter.

Colonel Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B., of the Royal Artillery, formerly Equerry to King Leopold, has been appointed first and principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Mr. Thomas Constable has been appointed her Majesty's printer in Edinburgh, with the privilege of printing and publishing acts of Parliament, edicts, proclamations, and other papers to be printed for her Majesty's public offices in Scotland.

The heir apparent of the Baroness de Braye, Robert Otway Cave, Esq, M. P., is married to a daughter of Sir F. Burdett (Sun.)

Mr. Johnston, of Lathrisk, has purchased the estate of Rossie for £60,000. The Earl of Leven and Melville was his principal competitor.---(Fife Journal)

"The following letter has been addressed by the Earl of Clarendon to Gen. Alava, Spanish Ambassador in London. It is dated from Grosvenor-crescent, Aug 24:---

"I regret that absence from London should be the cause of the unavoidable delay which has taken place in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th, in which, according to the instructions of the Minister of State, your Excellency communicated to me the benevolent sentiments which her Majesty the Queen Regent has been pleased to express with reference to the speech lately delivered by me in the House of Lords on the affairs of Spain. It will be easy for you to believe that this communication has afforded me the greatest satisfaction, and fills me with gratitude towards her Majesty I have been a witness for nearly six years of the conduct of that august Princess; of her constant desire to promote rational liberty in Spain, of her indefatigable zeal and more than maternal solicitude for the interests of her subjects, and her intrepidity and valour in the midst of circumstances which few sovereigns have had to encounter.--I should consider myself most happy in seeing that her Majesty believes that I have rendered some service to the cause of the Queen, by endeavouring to disprove the calumnies and falsehoods which, from so many interested motives, have been circulated for the purpose of injuring the Spanish nation. I beg of your Excellency, likewise, to present my cordial thanks to his Excellency Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, as well as to his colleagues, not only for the goodness with which they have received the statement of facts which I made in the House of Peers, but for the very handsome manner in which they have expressed their opinion. I am particularly grateful to your Excellency for the friendly manner in which you have carried into effect the instructions of your Government: and I yet hope, though having ceased my official relations with Spain, still to co-operate with your excellency in promoting the good of a country, which has the advantage of a representative like yourself, who enjoys the esteem and respect of all classes in England, whatever be his principles and political opinions·

—(Sun.) I am, etc· "CLARENDON."

The Hon. Edward Lawless, son of Lord Cloncurry, led to the hymeneal altar, on Tuesday, at Lyons, the seat of the noble lord, the accomplished Miss Kirwan, daughter and heiress of John Kirwan, Esq. of Castle Hacket, country Galway---(Dublin Journal.

"It is currently reported at Cambridge that George Pryme, Esq., M. P., has accepted the situation of one of the rural police magistrates, by which his seat will, of course, be vacated. Mr. Pryme is quite right; the late election showed his fate, and a snug salary of £800 per annum is much better than being beaten by the Conservatives, *à la rat* Gibson.(Herald.)

The British Commissioners and Surveyors are by this time on the Aroostook A very polite and amicable correspondence on the subject of other expedition has taken place between Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield, of Maine; in which the latter states that he will afford the Commissioners all reasonable facilities in his power for the prosecution of their design. It is sincerely hoped on all sides that his vexatious question will soon be set at rest for ever. Another steamboat collision has taken place in Upper Canada, between the Commodore Barrie and William the Fourth. Both boats much injured but no lives lost.—*Philadelphia Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

Yesterday the Sheriffs' adjourned County Court, for the proclamation of outlaws, was held before J. Burchells, Esq., in Red Lion-square, Mr. Hemms, the officer, made the several declarations of outlawry, and among those in the list was Arthur Richard Hamilton, son of an English Ambassador abroad, at the suit of Edward Leigh Pemberton, who, it will be remembered, obtained a verdict of £500 in action of *crim. con.* against the defendant. Sir Charles Lyons Herbert, at the suit of H. Clarke, and the Hon. W. Pole T. Long Wellesley, was among the outlaws; and the only additional name since the last county day was that of Hugh Fraser, at the suit of Phineas Davis and another. The publication of the names of persons against whom the process of outlawry was passed has in some instances been productive of great benefit, as it sometimes (although rarely) occurs that gentlemen are absent for a long period on the continent, and the process goes on without their knowledge until apprised of it by the public press. An instance of this kind occurred to a noble lord on the last occasion of the proclamations being made and published, and his lordship immediately paid the debt.-(Globe.

THE MASCAL PLANT.—This extraordinary vegetable production (a description of which has never been published) is only to be found on the Rio Grande, and its tributary streams, N. W. of the Mexican republic—it grows spontaneously on the most barren and sterile mountains in that country, and is as much esteemed as an article of food by the Mexican Indians as are buffalo, the elk, and the deer by their more northern neighbours. The Mascal grows in the shape of a cabbage head, and may be found as large in size as a half barrel; it is thickly covered with sharp prickly protuberances to the length of from twelve to eighteen inches; the root is very small, the head has also a thick covering of leaves, much resembling in shape those of the plaintain tree, which are very juicy, and when prepared for eating in the same manner as the head, afford a sweet and nutritious beverage, answering every purpose to allay thirst. The process used for cooking this plant is very singular, yet, if digressed from in a single instance, the Mascal is spoiled and rendered unfit for use; it consists of digging a hole or pit in the ground to the depth of four or five feet, which must be covered with a layer of heated rocks, on which the Mascal is to be placed with the root downward; a thick coat of leaves and bushes must be thrown over the mouth of the pit over all of which is to be lain a thin coat of dirt just sufficient to prevent the heat or steam from escaping. In this situation must the Mascal remain (according to Indian computation) for three days and three nights, when it may be taken out and will be found perfectly cooked, and most delicious food. In flavour it resembles a ripe mellow peach, each succeeding day adding to its good qualities; it increases in excellency by age. On this plant alone do the Indians subsist for months, being perfectly satisfied with their food, and esteeming it above all other. About half a pound of Mascal is by them deemed sufficient to satisfy the cravings of hunger for a day, and it is always carried with them on their hunting and other excursions. As I before observed, the leaves of this favoured plant contain a rich and delightful beverage, altogether forming a most extraordinary combination of food and drink, thus affording another illustration of the beneficence of a kind Providence in securing even to the wild and untutored savage a luxury which their more favoured and civilized brethren might well envy. I have seen the Mascal so thick in some places as to form an almost impenetrable forest of thorns, as formidable in appearance as would be the same number of glittering spears, covering the whole expanse of the country as far as the eye could see, in travelling through which the incautious or unweary will be reminded by a gentle stab of the necessity there is to have a care. I may also mention, that many of the peasantry of the states of Lonora and Chihuahua, bordering on this country, also cultivate the Mascal in their fields and gardens, and I have been informed, distil from it liquor which is said to be excellent, and not inferior to the best Jamaica rum.—*St. Lous (Mo) Argus.*

ANTIQUITY OF THE PYRAMIDS.—M. Caviglia gave me an account, when I was in Cairo, of a singular discovery he had made, in the vicinity of the Pyramids, of a number of apartments and passages communicating with each other, and of his having seen, at a distance of many miles in the desert, the foundations of decayed pyramids, whose granite blocks were dissolved to dust: whence he argues, that, if those now standing, com-

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years old, the antiquity of th… …our times as great.— *Prince Puchler Mushau.*

LORD MELBOURNE.—My noble friend really could not resist this, his besetting sin, of constantly holding cheap all men and almost all things. That is his way. Also, it is his way to bring out roundly, and sometimes roughly too, whatever passes through his mind. This it is among other and higher qualities, that makes him so agreeable a debater here, and so delightful a companion elsewhere. The humour is his own, and it is racy and pungent. No respecter of subjects or of persons, out it all comes, no matter who is by, or whom it hurts. He gives mirth, and he shares it too, largely enough.* It is generally one word for his audience, and two for himself; one laugh from them, and two from himself. So on he rolls, with his lively and careless speech, or his yet livelier and more careless conversation. Good sense and good humour are always at the bottom. No gall---not a particle of self-conceit---is any where to be found. If other men are little respected, he is himself never set up in any invidious contrast, but seems to be as little thought of as any of those he handles. Some startling paradox, to pass for profound and sagacious originality-- some sweeping misanthropy, to show deep and and penetrating knowledge of human nature---nothing can be more agreeable, though, very often, nothing can be less correct.---*Lord Brougham's Letter.*

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.—In a recent letter from the Rev. Mr. M'Cheyne, (one of a deputation from this country to ascertain the state of the Jews of Judea,) we meet with the following:—The accounts we received at home, as to the state of the Jews in this land, are far from being accurate. The exact number of Jews, in Palestine, it is very difficult to ascertain. The largest estimate reckons them to be about fifteen thousand. Some state the number as low as ten thousand. They reside chiefly in the four holy cities, as the Jews call them. In Jerusalem, about 7,0 0; in Hebron, 700 to 800; in Tiberias, 1,200; in Saffet, 1,500 to 2,000. In the town, along the coast there may be, in Jaffa, 60; in Kiaffa, 150 to 200; in Acre 200; in Tyre, 150; in Sidon, 300; in Nablous (the ancient Sychar) we found about 200 and 150 Samaritans. In the villages of Galilee there may be 400 or 500. The increase in the number of Jews has been very decided since 1822, when the Pacha of Egypt took possession of Syria. For two years past, the increase had not been so great, owing to the ravages of the plague, the increased price of provisions, the embarrassed finances of the Jewish community, and the oppession of the rabbis. In my last I mentioned, that, in Europe, collections are made at the door of the synagogue for the support of the Jews in the Holy Land. These collections amount, annually, upon an average, to £2,800. Every Jew in the land, rich or poor, after he has been a year in the country, has a share appointed to him if he chooses to take it. The chief cause of their returning to this land seems, certainly, to be attachment to the inheritance of their fathers. They also believe, that their rabbis, here are actually inspired; that to die, in this land is to a Jew, certain salvation; and that, if they die out of it, they must make their way under ground to rise in the Valley of Jehosophat. They are very different from the Jews we have seen in France and Italy: they are far from being infidel; on the contrary, they are superstitious Jews. They have a real expectation of Messiah's coming; and this feeling is waxing stronger and stronger. They are far kinder and gentler in their dealings with us; they seem to look upon us as friends. This is not wonderful, when you remember, that they are counted as dogs by all the Moslems. They maintain the beautiful dress of their fathers, and are a noble-looking race, when compared with the wretched Arabs who are scattered over this land. Almost all the male Jews here spend their time in reading. There are six synagogues in Jerusalem, and thirty-six reading places. These are established by individuals, that they may attain some merit to their souls! Five or six readers are appointed to each, having a small salary, one or two of whom are expected to be always there, reading the Talmud." Mr. Bonar confirms Mr M'Cheyne's account of the Jews, in a letter from Jerusalem, date 17th June:—" The real state of the Jews in Palestine is very interesting. The varying accounts we had to hear of their condition are at once realized by the spot. We find them to be far less than is usually reported, and there have been arting to the land during the three last years the three preceding. Yet, still it is true, is a constant influx of them, however small. die very rapidly. The prevalence of plague, f provisions, owing to the state of the coun- their internal state of division in Jerusalem, uraged Jews from Europe from coming here ey carry on no trade, except the few who are don, and Kiaffa. Hence poverty is a general of all the Jews here. There are few rich men among them, and these few conceal their wealth. As to their feelings towards Christianity, these, too, are peculiar. Of course, those that come to Jerusalem are the devout and strict Jews, who reckon it a merit to go to the Holy City. Yet, these very men are on good terms with the missionaries, treat them as friends, often apply to them for advice, and one of their brethren, a convert, goes out and in among them, not only undisturbed, but respected. There is much hope of good being done among them. We had opportunity of again and again seeing how accessible the people of Israel are to kindness.

WHAT PREVENTS THE IMPORTATION OF CORN FROM AUSTRIA.

Englishmen are not always over cautious in their speculations. But a few years have elapsed since not a few of our traders burnt their fingers by speculating on the possibility of obtaining supplies of corn from Spain. They forgot that the provinces of Spain, yielding the wheat, were without the means of communicating with the sea, except at an expense which rendered trade impossible. One of the first questions to be asked in such cases is, what are the means of communication? It would appear that on this head there can be no doubt with respect to the fertile provinces of Austria. But why point out markets for British industry, and sources for the supply of our workmen with food, when a heartless aristocracy meet us at every step, and tell us that we must renounce these advantages, and resign ourselves to famine in adverse seasons, that their monopoly may remain entire? Surely the patience of the people of England will not always be proof against this crying injustice, which is sapping the foundations of our industry, and threatens destruction to our prosperity. If the people will only unite and concentrate their efforts against the landlords, they must be overcome. But it is no light matter that will force them to give way. We warn all those who have an interest in the peace and good order of the community, to reflect on the danger of allowing the landowners to presume too much on the patience of industrious classes. An awful time is approaching. There is but too much reason to fear that the harvest throughout the greatest part of England and Scotland will be bad; and, with respect to the sister island, the *Dublin Evening Post*, a paper remarkable for the correctness of its information, tells us, "there is no use any longer in disguising the matter—in Ireland we shall have a lamentable failure." It calls for making "preparation by times with a view of meeting the pressure." "Above all," it adds, "we would impress upon the poor law guardians to expedite their work. We believe the chief commissioner and his staff are labouring night and day. But famine may knock at the door before the machinery is complete. We dare not trust ourselves any further on this topic.—Morning Chronicle, Sept. 21.

LORD BROUGHAM AND WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

In imputing abandonment of principles, court intrigue, Conservatism, and gross apostacy to the present ministry, Lord Brougham forgets that he has solemn-

* This alludes to Lord Melbourne's habit of chuckling over his own jokes *before* he utters them.

…y entrusted to its care the subject which, of all others most deepy and pervadingly effects the national interests and character. We refer to the education question, and the scene which his lordship enacted at the close of the session. By his own showing, Lord Brougham would confide the instruction of the people to the betrayers of the people. He consigns the direction of the moral training of millions to unprincipledness and apostacy. He would have common honesty fostered by court intrigue. Desertion to Toryism qualifies, in his view, for the inculcation of consistency. He looks to the false, fickle, and servile, for the formation of character. Baseness itself is invoked by him to undertake and conduct the spiritual culture of the universal population. O precious adviser of the public; rare claimant of confidence either in advocating or in opposing; unrivalled harlequin of the political scene; thine incongruities are so amazing, that they are almost redeemed from being wearisome and utterly disgusting! Had his political wisdom and consistency borne any proportion to his intellectual facility and debating power, Lord Brougham might now have been the most influential man in this country, or in Europe. His temporary retreat in 1836 gave him the rare advantage, on his re-appearing, of comparative freedom from party shackles, combined with the experience of a life of political struggle. These advantages he has wantonly scattered to the winds. Moral power, as mighty as ever was wielded by a single mind, offered itself to his grasp. A nation was willing to take him for its leader. All parties were ready to avoid if possible, the "keen encounter" of his opposition. A fresh career, of the noblest public utility, was open before him, soliciting his advance. And what has he become? The despised co-adjutor of the public enemy—the tool of Toryism and sycophant of its leaders—the ceaseless teazer of a feeble administration, most hostile to it when it best deserved support. Isolated from all parties, and while professedly warring with party spirit, using the worst weapons of partisanship, unhonoured and untrusted, wounding all, yet crushing none, ever thwarting others, but himself achieving nothing, and bequeathing to most unenviable notoriety a name that might have been the glory of his age and nation.—Morning Chronicle, Sept. 21.

THE LATE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY—POPULAR OPINION THEREON.

Very loud indeed is the outcry of the Tory press against ministers for daring to remain in office; a boldness which is construed into an insult to the "nobility, gentry, clergy, and yeomen" of the country, and an intolerable defiance of public opinion. This taffety enumeration of important classes is very like the heading of some itinerant showman's bill, petitioning for patronage. But there is one thing it lacks, and the deficiency is fatal to the list. The farce or tragedy, which ever it might be (both probably) of Tory misrule, can only be enacted by her "Majesty's command." Sir R. Peel and his colleagues are not, nor are they likely to be, "her Majesty's servants." They have lost the chance by being in too great a hurry to become her Majesty's masters. So until the Tory "nobility, gentry, clergy, and yeomen," can give stronger proofs that they really express "the preponderating political opinion of the country," and are enabled thereby to coerce the Queen into submission, the exhibition must be suspended. Toryism must remain what, according to its ingenious advocate of the *Post*, it now is, a preponderance which does not preponderate. Oh, but, says our Tory contemporary (the *Times*), the late changes are an "impudent disdain of public opinion;" "a shameless exhibition of official contempt for public opinion;" and it "seriously recommends" our enumeration of them as, "the ground of a prayer for the removal of the whole administration." But removals must be followed by appointments. If Tory exclusion be no complaint, would the total abolition of government be no complaint? Are we to do without a Chancellor of the Exchequer, seeing we cannot have Sir Robert Peel? Must there be no Court of Chancery, as Lord Lyndhurst is not to preside? Would it satisfy our uncomplaining friends to try the ultra-Radicals? Alas! no; for every movement of Lord Melbourne in that direction aggravates the uproar. Recent co-operation with the Methodists seems to have taught the Tories the burden of one of Wesley's hymns: "We want our wants to know." The changes described as so intolerably offensive have occasioned five elections, of which four have been gained—three uncontestedly—against what is facetiously called the "preponderating political opinion of the country." How much opinion had to do with the fifth remains to be determined. The phenomenon is an extraordinary one, and requires some explanation. Their accession to the ministry has sent three candidates to Parliament by the unanimous acclamation of the electors. Two of these appointments are said to be "an effervescence of overweening wantonness," and a "direct defiance" against "the clergy, the peerage, and one-half of the Commons—to say nothing of the people;" and of another it is carefully remarked that the Reformer who is returned goes much farther than the ministry. Truly these facts are very wonderful. Why did not "preponderating opinion" show itself on the hustings? Where does it lurk? Its omnipotence slumbers very profoundly when it is most wanted. We only hope that ministers, as well as the Tories, will heed the "circumstances" of their present position. The language of facts is plain and decisive: it warns and prompts, so that he who runs may read. The index of events points, with unmoving finger, to the path of progressive reform.—Morning Chronicle, Sept. 21.

MEETING IN KERRY---MR O'CONNELL.

KILLARNEY, MONDAY NIGHT.---Though one o'clock was the hour appointed for holding a meeting in this town, at which effective measures were to be taken for renewing the Registry of 1832, yet long before that hour people of every class in society thronged the court, and the Grand Jury Gallery was crowded by beautiful females. About half past 12 o'clock the Liberator, accompanied by Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., O'Neill Daunt, Esq., and his brother, John O'Connell, Esq., of Grena, arrived in town, and entered the court amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, looking as if he had never enjoyed better health and spirits. Amongst others, the following gentlemen were present:---Sir A. Blennerhassett; Rev. J. Goold; D. Mahony, Dunloe Castle; K. Mahony, Esq., Cullina; John O'Connell, Esq, Grena; J. M. Carthy, Killarney; W. Murphy, Esq. W. Malony, Point; J. Brenan, Belville, etc. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Cronin, of Park was called to the chair. Resolutions, calling upon the country voters to registrate, were then proposed, and carried by acclamation, after several of the gentlemen above-named had addressed the meeting.

Mr. E. BELLEW, the delegate of the Reform Registry Association in Dublin, reminded the meeting that Kerry was the only county disgraced by the representation of an Orangeman, and called upon them to wipe out the stain by a general registration of the liberal interest.

The speech of "the day" was, of course, that of the Hon. Member for Dublin which we find reported, as follows, in the *Cork Reporter*:---

Mr. O'CONNELL then came forward and was greeted with cheers, enthusiastic, loud, and lasting, and which he acknowledged by bows the most courteous. When the cheering had at length subsided, he said, 'you seem to me as if you did not agree in opinion with the sentiments expressed in that rag of a newspaper called the *Kerry Post*. (Cheers and laughter.) Some poor, paltry, pitiful writer, for that wretched rag, wrote in it at one time that the only disgrace that ever happened to Kerry was the accident of my having been born in it. (Cheers and laughter.) But I beg to assure him that I could not help it. (Great laughter.) I did not come here designedly to be born in Kerry, and am proud of being one of yourselves (renewed cheers.) But Kerry has, I lament to say, sustained a disgrace, and because it has so, you see me here to-day to take the means of wiping it off (cheers.) At the last election an Orange candidate triumphed in this county. The faults to which that triumph was attributable were to be found in more quarters than one; but I am not here to-day to speak of those faults and mistakes. The loss of that election was owing to bad play; it was not from the want of good cards that they beat us (cheers). We had the game on our cards, but the knaves won it (cheers and laughter). Hearts were not triumphs upon the occasion (renewed laughter. But we will be sure to win next time (cheers). Yes, the next time we shall have two honest men candidates. I do not say they were not both honest men the last time---one of them was---I don't mean to say that my own nephew was not an honest man. (Cheers and laughter). Is it not a pity to have this great county represented by a dumb tory---(laughter)---a chap who had not a word in his cheek? (Laughter). A friend of mine once said to a man who was always humming, but could not sing, "You need not be afraid of singing badly, for you will never sing at all." (Laughter.) Such was the way with Blennerbassett: he may vote badly, but he could say nothing. (Cheers and laughter.) He can't make a bad speech, because, as the fool said, he has neither a *gag* nor *meg* in him. (Great laughter.) There he is, a *dummy* within and a *dummy* without, able to do a little mischief certainly by giving a bad note, but not able to tell his reason for doing so. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, is it not ridiculous that this talented and public spirited county---a county proverbial for its produce of men eminent in every service through out Europe---of more men who had attained the highest rank and distinctions in foreign service than any other county in Ireland---(Cheers, and cries of "It produced O'Connell too.") ---well, if I have talent, it was in Kerry I got it---is it not ridiculous that such a county should be so represented? (Hear, hear.) The beautiful hills and the dark massive mountains of my native county, presenting as they do a bold and determined resistance to the ocean's fury, have produced upon my mind a determination strong as theirs to resist tyranny and oppression in all parts of the world---(Cheers),---and of giving to the glorious cause of liberty my untiring and not unsuccessful support. (Cheers.) Yes, but let me not, however, be mistaken. I have (not said one word against the private character of Mr. Blennerhassett. Heaven forbid that I should; on the contrary, I think him a man who, from the respectability of his station, his family, and fortune, is as fit a representative as any county could desire. But does that make him a clever fellow? (A laugh.) If he had 10 times the property he has, he is still very little better than what is called "a mulhaun"—(A laugh), —and therefore totally unfit to represent the lively and intelligent people of Kerry. But what I most object to in him is, that his name is the Shibboleth of the Tory party. Why should Kerry be now so divided? Why should it suffer an Orange ascendancy again to exist? Why should it now like a fiend and spirit of the night be suffered to creep in amongst us—blighting the fair face of creation, and be suffered to disturb that charity which previously influenced all parties here? I accuse Mr. Blennerhassett and the party to which he belongs of disturbing this happy state of things, of exciting the worst feelings by means of an organ established to vilify the country. (Hear, hear.) If the writer in that organ be, as I am told is, a sanctified parson, why he is bestowing his benedictions on a bad cause, and he is cursing the wind as a certain black gentleman is said to do. (Cheers and laughter.) If it has been the means of diffusing that bad spirit in this county, I would emphatically call upon the Liberal Protestants, as well as the Roman Catholic gentry of Kerry, to put it down, that we may have once again restored to us peace and good-feeling.---(Hear.)---So long as the Tory party have a prospect of being able to return even one member, so long will sectarian and party-spirit exist; but let us make Liberality triumphant at the hustings, and we shall be sure to suppress sectarian feelings in private, and the dissemination of them by the press in public.---(Hear hear, and cheers.)--- The noble proprietor of Killarney has an extensive estate, the tenantry of which will have their due weight ---(Cheers.)---The hon. and learned gentleman here passed a glowing eulogium on the noble inheritor of Kenmare estate, and pointed him out as an example worthy of being followed by those whose trade it was to encourage sectarian and party-rancour, and then continued---Why can we not, if we differ at all, differ like men disclaim the errors that we conceive others have fallen into, without the use of bitter or bigotted expressions?---(Hear. hear.)---But the party to which Mr. Blennerhasset belongs knows nothing of this true Christian charity; they know nothing of any feeling that does not carry in view a participation of interest to themselves.---(Hear, hear.)---I expect that the honest electors will rally against this party, and the non-electors also, at the registry.---(Hear, hear.)----The registry has no connection with my political opinions. I am not here to advocate any opinions of my own---I am able and am determined to advocate them elsewhere.---(Hear, hear.)---I am not the sort of man to call upon several millions of people to keep a secret, and to think on that account it is likely to be kept.---I never knew any one to call on a number of persons to keep a secret that it was not sure to escape.---Laughter.)--- It ran about with the velocity of a rat, out of boiling water. ----(Laughter)---No. the Registry Association has no connection with my political opinions; if such has been the impression, I disclaim it. My sole object in the formation of that association is to cause the utmost possible extension of the franchise, (Hear.) I wish you all had votes (loud cheering); and I hope to live to see the day when you all will (cheers); and it will be your own fault if you have not. (Hear, hear.) Let those who have votes go to those who have not, and urge them on. What harm would it do you to go up to your neighbour of a Sunday going to Mass, or coming from it, and tell him to register, and, if he begins to scratch his head and say he is afraid---go to his honest wife, and speak to her (loud cheering and laughter), and make her tell her husband that his vote is not placed in his hands for his own good, but it is a sacred trust given to him for the discharge of his duty to his country. [Loud cheering.] Let every honest man but do his duty at the registry, and he will have to say that his vote is a means of keeping in office a government really disposed to do good to the Irish people.) (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There have been no less than five monarchs of the house of Brunswick---four Georges and one William---upon the throne of England, all of whom did every thing in their power to render the condition of the people of that country worse than it was. I would toss up with you to see which of them disliked the Irish people most. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But whom now have we on the throne? (Cheers.) We have as beautiful a little girl as any of your hearts could wish, (Tremendous cheers.) She will not suffer herself to be led by any man or set of men who would be disposed to trample upon her brave Irish subjects. (Great cheering.) I do not exaggerate when I tell you she is the first of her family that sat upon the English throne who has ever felt disposed to do justice to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) It is not her fault that we do not enjoy a more extensive franchise---it is not her fault that we have not corporate reform---that Ireland is not in every respect identified with England. If these things were in her power to bestow we would long since have had them all. (Loud cries of Long life to her.) Three cheers for our youthful and lovely Queen. (Vehement cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies in the gallery.) But she is opposed by the English Tory faction, and let me tell you that that faction are now endeavouring to establish actual despotism over the people of England. (Hear, and groans.) It is said of the English that they are a brave people in the field; they are to be sure, but they are still more brave when they have Paddy at their side to help them. (Loud cheers.) Every man who is at this moment crouching slaves to the Tory faction, there is an old fable of Æsop about a horse and a stag in which it is said that the stag horned the horse out of the field; the latter went to complain of this treatment, and a man said to him. "Well, come here, let me put a saddle and bridle upon you, and I'll ride you after the stag and kill him." The poor horse consented, the man rode after him and killed him certainly, but he kept the horse in slavery ever after (hear, and a laugh); and such is the state to which the Tory faction seek to reduce England. They seek to put not only a saddle upon the horse---that is, upon the people, and keep them slaves in perpetuity for ever (hear, hear), but there is a spirit abroad amongst the Irish people that will never brook such treatment, and if Scotland was not in the way, such would be the state to which England would long since have been reduced. (Here, hear, and cheers.) In the House of Commons the Irish majority alone stood as a shield between the throne and the House of Lords. (Hear.) Those hereditary legislators, who were accountable to nobody, would have put down the throne if the Irish people had not shown their fine and determined loyalty to their Queen. (Hear, and cheers.) You have all heard of Lord Brougham. (Groans.) You do well to groan him. (Renewed groans.) That man, by a species of what he himself once called "rank rascality," sought to place in the hands of the parsons the education of the youth of Ireland (tremendous groans). He praises the House of Lords; he wants to place the education of the Catholic youth of Ireland in the hands of the parsons of the English established church (groans). What! place Ireland under the dominion of the English aristocracy? better have but one master; better submit to be ruled by one monarch, however despotic, than be governed by so debassed a faction (great cheering). Would the brave men of Kerry ever submit to this? (No, no, no.) Would Irishmen be still, and hear Lord Brougham propose to place the people under the dominion of the House of Lords? (Hear, hear.) In short, to raise the oligarchical powers, and enable them to make the people hewers of wood and drawers of water? (Hear.) I am determined to resist that oligarchical power in the three kingdoms (cheers.) I have raised the cry of that resistance in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland---(cheers). I shall never bow my head before the craven yoke of any aristocracy (great cheering), and I will now cry out in Kerry from one end of it to the other, and the men of Kerry will shout out with me, "down with the oligarchy, and up with freedom." (Immense cheering.) What respect could the people of Ireland have for that faction whose organ calls our priests "surpliced ruffians?" (Hear.) Yet, that is the language in which they speak of the ministers of our religion, in order to pamper the bad passions of English bigotry. (Loud groans.) These are organs which a very few days ago called the institution of the order of the Sisters of Mercy a house of ill-fame.) (Vociferous shouts and cries of shame.) Let every man, and child who hears me come forward and show their detestation of a faction who would support an organ in which our priests were called "surpliced ruffians," and that holy and beautiful and blessed order of the Sisters of Mercy, "women of ill-fame." (Groans.) Let your determination to oppose that faction be echoed from village to village, and from barony to barony, and parish to parish. (Hear, hear.) Let every man who has it in his power now come forward and secure to himself the power by which he can overthrow that party who are opposed to the best interests of Ireland---(Hear)---that party who is opposed to your Queen, your country, and your religion. (Great cheering.) I know when once you are roused you can be determined. (Hear.) In Clare, in 1828 I saw that during eight of the sultriest days that a summer's sun shone upon that county---not one drop of ardent spirits entered the lips of the virtuous and brave electors on that memorable occasion. (Cheers)---That was the election that carried emancipation---(Hear, hear, and cheers) ---and let not men ask what has emancipation done, or what benefits they have derived from it.---(Hear.) Why, when I was born, no Catholic could legally keep a house worth five pounds; and to whom were we indebted for such a law but to the party to which Mr. Blennerhassett belonged? (Hisses.) At that time, if Parson Rowan (and he is fond of a bargain) went to a Catholic, and offered him £5 for a horse worth £50, and if the Catholic hid his own horse, he would be liable to forfeit three times the amount. (Oh, oh.) And yet the party who would perpetuate such gross injustice was Mr. Blennerbassett's party. (Cheering.) No man, at that time, if a Catholic, and took a farm, could get a lease for a longer period than 31 years; but if by improvement he rendered it worth more than 6s. 8d. in the pound over what he paid for it, any landed proprietors in the county could take it perchance. (Oh, oh, and groans) Well, that was the law when I was born, and that is the law which the Tory faction would revive in this country if they once again get into power. (Groaning.) But they say that if they get back to power they would not renew those acts; they do not wish to do so. Let every Irishman remember these times, and ask himself would he be a means of their return? (Hear) No, Ireland will never again submit to be trampled upon by such a faction. (Cheering.) We are all in a better position now than ever we were. I am, thank God, as stout and hearty, and feel as strong as ever, and as well prepared to meet the enemy. (Deafening cheers and shouts of "God increase it to you.") Men of Kerry, let this be no idle holiday; you are not called together here to listen to good speeches, though you have heard a good many, but you are called together to be told what your duty is, and I am sure you will discharge that duty faithfully to your country as men, as Christians, and as Irishmen. (Great cheering.) And I hope before I leave the world to see my beloved country once more hold her position in the scale of nations. (Loud cheering.) The hon. gentleman having once more invoked his countrymen to annihillate the power of the base oligarchical faction, and save the throne from being trampled upon, and their altars from desecration, sat down amidst deafening cheers.

Sir A. BLENNERHASSET was then called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting voted by acclamation to Mr. Cronin, when the Liberator proposed three cheers for the Queen, which were given with hearty good will, and the meeting separated.---(CHRONICLE.)

ATLAS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

ONE of the most curious productions of the conjoint workmanship of nature and art is a beef fed Country Squire playing the orator before a rorytory company of Conservative farmers.

This animal which is usually as somnolent and quiescent as one of his own prize pigs, is here all vigour and vivacity. In London he dozes out his evening at St. Stephens and only wakes at the sound of the division bell, or to swell with clinking lungs the dulcet aye or no of Sir Robert Peel—he could not address a word to Mr. Speaker if a speech could redeem the mortgages upon his estates—he would rather find himself balancing upon Mahomets bridge of Sirat than upon his legs upon the floor of the House of Commons; but this same man is, among the farmers, parsons, and little squires, met in these country assembly-rooms, brim full of oratory and bursting with figures of rhetoric. He is lively, facetious, and ironical—and as graceful in his liveliness as a gambolling elephant. He is vehement, declamatory, and abusive—and as rational in his declamation as a discontented mastiff who makes night hideous growling at the moon.

We are prompted to this light sketch of the natural history of a Tory squire from reading an account of a recent Tory dinner, given somewhere in Northamptonshire—a county which has been recently fruitful in political monstrosities. A person who rejoices in the name of Sir C. Knightley was the suddenly inspired orator upon this occasion. The people of Northamptonshire have great cause to be proud of him. His perfection in that species of oratory," which learned call rigmarol," is absolute, and when he wound up a description of the state of the country, by declaring with startling energy that "Our colonies are in rebellion, and are entangled in a state of dubious security," he vindicated at once and for ever his unapproachable superiority in the use of the anti-climax.

As to the higher flights of oratory Sir Charles is sublime. Never were there such coruscations of intellect scattered about. They flew like rockets from the imagination of Sir Charles, but such we fear that they only hissed and went out when they come down upon the fat heavy soil of the imaginations of his agricultural hearers. As to figures, Sir Charles

Could not ope.
His mouth but ont there flew a trope.

He quickly surrounded himself with a complete atmosphere of personifications, and with a perfect phantasmagoria of similes. Stormy petrels flew flapping their wings in dismay at the excessively boisterous weather in which they had been borne—black conspiracies darkened the room and almost extinguished the unsnuffed tallow candles—popery glared upon the meeting in every horrible form into which the magic imagination of Sir Charles could conjure her---while Lord Normanby sat like a nightmare upon every Protestant stomach, and relieved the tedium of the dyspepsia he inflicted by opening a box like that of Pandora, whence thieves, perjurers, and murderers rushed out upon the terrified company.

Glorious Sir Charles! he must have been as proud of the monsters of his teeming imagination as ever Milton's Sin was of her offspring. How shameful and unnatural in him then to excite his hearers to shake off the influence of beef and to take up arms to destroy all these creations. They, good folks who had made the most of their time, and had

——Blessed their maw
Destined to that good hour,

would not be so foolish as to attempt to move for any such purpose. They knew that Sir CHARLES was a personification himself (of acres and corn laws), that his talk of arms, like all his other talk, was sublime, mystical, and allegorical. They could not conveniently move, but they could sit still and roar their applause—and so they did.

Asses are generally represented as kicking only at dead lions; but we suppose a metaphysical and highly allegorical ass may kick at *the idea* of a live lion. Earl Fitzwilliam is a sort of lion, one lash of whose tail would so entirely demolish Sir Charles, that nothing would be left of him but his ears and his skin. Yet this valiant squire ended his oratorical performance by kicking at the idea of him most vigorously. According to the representative of Northamptonshire, Lord Fitzwilliam's *spirit* is alway's throwing up mire and dirt—certainly a very curious propensity of a spirit, and one which, in all our reading upon demonology, we never met with before. "Indeed," adds the enlightener of the Northamptonshire hinds, "we positively know that he will never let us have peace until he is removed to that country where the wicked cease to trouble"--a sentiment which, we find, was vehemently and generally applauded.

Here is a decent kick for a donkey, good reader! Here is a howl at the moon!

Silence, ye boors, while bass-toned Knightly howls---
Hear him ye parsons---answer him ye owls.

How the great and good Earl Fitzwilliam must shake with laughter as he reads this skim-milk imitation of the O'Connell raw-head-and-bloody-bones denunciation. In such a phrase from an Irish democrat the *Standard* would see a cloud of murders. "No peace for us while he lives! (it would cry)—what is this but an avowed instigation to his murder?" It would thereupon superadd six notes of exclamation, and change its hour of publication for fear of coming out in the dark. We, however, who have no great fear that the Tories of Northamptonshire will try to secure peace to themselves by sending Earl Fitzwilliam to the world "where the wicked cease from troubling," only cite this passage to show that the squire has omitted no style of oratory, and that he is quite as ambitious of the fierceness of O'Connell as he is of the more peaceful beauties of mystification and metaphor.

We should be sorry to hear that Sir Charles was ill requited for the exquisite amusement he has afforded us. We will, therefore, give him one bit of advice. We believe that, in all England, Earl Fitzwilliam enjoys the reputation of being the most popular man among his tenantry, and the best landlord in the country. We know that he is very much liked by the people generally; but it is said that he is tenderly and affectionately beloved by all who know him personally, and that, wherever his estates lay, there he is looked upon as a general benefactor. We do not suppose that it is very likely that any of his tenantry will ever hear that you, Sir Charles, spoke of the Earl as a man whose death would give peace to the county where he was born—but there is no knowing how far the fame of an orator may extend. We recommend you, therefore, to be cautious. Don't go among those men, Sir Charles—they are dangerous folk—they don't allow for the exuberance of orators—they would, in all probability, be in a rage at hearing their benefactor wished dead---who knows, perhaps they might tar and feather you!

ALBION.—OCT. 7.

The tenantry of the Duke of Buccleuch, with whom his grace is most deservedly popular, have been celebrating his return from the continent by a most splendid festival, at which, of course, he was the chief guest. His speech, after dinner, in these "troublous" times when politics cloud everything and mar everything the way of social enjoyment, is absolutely refreshing. It seems to have flowed warm from an honest, a warm, and a good heart, and, couched in plain language, is ten thousand times as effective as if adorned with the tinsel with which eloquence could have invested it. There is one passage in it peculiarly worthy of the attention of all classes of men. Everybody must recollect the howl set up in this country, when some one promulgated in Ireland, that "property had its responsibilities as well as its rights." Such a doctrine was denounced as a direct attempt to excite the people against the aristocracy, who never forget their rights and never think of their responsibilities. The Duke of Buccleuch, however, is not a man of this fashion. He both feels and owns that he has a responsibility, and that no light one, attached to the station which he fills for the good or evil of so many of his fellow-men.

"Most happy am I that I have been enabled to merit your confidence and esteem; but I should never have been able to do it, if it had not been for the excellent manner in which my youth was watched over. It was most unfortunate for me that I was at an early period deprived of the advantages of parental care, than which no heavier loss can fall upon a man. I had no fostering hand of a parent to guide my steps. I was unable to follow in the immediate steps of those who had gone before me; but their example was unceasingly held up before me by those who had the charge of my education; and I must do these persons the justice to say, that I do not suppose any minor could be more happily placed than I was.---(Cheers.) In taking credit to myself, therefore, I am bound to render them justice for their excellent care and management of the estates; and for insisting on my taking upon myself the inspection of these affairs, that I might acquire the knowledge which has enabled me to do as I have done ---(Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, where much is given much shall be required. That I feel is my case. Providence has blessed me with much, and Providence will require much at my hands. What has been intrusted to me has not been given that it might be wasted in idle or frivolous amusements; nor would I be justified in wasting the hard earnings of the tillers of the soil, by carrying them away and spending them in other countries,---(loud cheers,)---but I wish to see them employed in the means of producing good to them and to the country at large.---(Cheers.) I have seen with deep regret the want of churches and schools for the education of the poor in various parts of the country; and of places where the poor and other persons might attend to the worship of their God. It has been my lot, to a certain extent, to remedy these evils ---(Loud cheers.) Since my return home I have not been able to go round the whole of my estates; but it is with great pleasure I see the exertions that are making in all quarters, and I can assure you, that they will be seconded by me whether these be for the improvement of the country, or in other matters connected with your professional calling.---(Cheers)"

We know not when we have been more pleased than with the foregoing extract. It should be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in every baronial hall in the country. What a lesson, what a rebuke does it read, and what an example does it hold out, to the Waterfords, the Chesterfields, and all the spendthrift prodigals of the aristocracy! Let them ponder over it often and carefully; let them digest and act upon it in future. How can the man who can utter such sentiments be a Tory! He cannot remain one. The light will, some day, burst upon his eyes.

Among the guests on this occasion was the atrabilious Sir James Graham. He, as usual, would intrude his apostate politics upon an assembly gathered for anything but politics. We are not, however, going to sail with him down the tide of his bitterness. We only want to make a passing remark or two upon one paragraph in his oration. He said,

"Some allusion has been made to, and I am glad of every remembrance of the touching words of the border minstrel, whose voice is, alas! hushed; but, if anything could have revived it, it would have been this meeting. Your chairman quoted his words:

'No longer steel-clad warriors ride
By Teviot's wild and willowed side.'

And, if I remember right, the bard goes on to say, that peace now prevails, and that contentment and happiness are the lot of those who now dwell on its shores."

It is true, that, in modern times, those Turpins of the upper classes, who used to issue forth from their castles to rob and plunder in all directions, are extinct, and are succeeded by a very degenerate offspring. There was something bold, if not honest, in their way of doing business and plundering the people. They came to their work openly, and, in the exercise of their vocation, risked their own persons against any one who chose to set lance in rest and resist their aggressions. But, alas! the days of chivalry, Turpin, and Robin Hood have passed away. Their less respectable descendants, sleeping on down, clothed in silk, and afraid of any damage to their pretty persons, now make the law to do for them what their less timed grandsires did for themselves. The place of the bold "still-clad" highwayman is occupied by petty larceny rogues, who tremble at their own shadows as they carry on their operations under the cover of legislation. Corn-laws are made to do the work of *black mail*, and our modern Rob Roys, unlike their ancestors, fight behind acts of Parliament instead of castle walls. And then again, as to the peace, and contentment, and happiness which Sir James speaks of, we are glad to hear that they prevail by Teviot's side, for as to the rest of the country, thanks to the "order," contentment and happiness are not much heard of, while, as to peace, what says Tacitus of the Germans? *Solitudinem faciunt et pacem appellant.* Silently, but surely, are the Corn-laws working after the German fashion. But we have done with Sir James and *his prose*. We say *his prose*, empathically, because his poetry is borrowed from Sir Walter Scott. In his soul there is none. It is not a likely abode in which to look for poetic sentiment.

SCOTLAND.

Most extraordinary scenes have been enacted at Kilsyth since Sunday morning last. It appears to have been understood among the Revivalists throughout the whole of Scotland, that there was to be on Sunday "a great manifestation of the power of the Lord" at Kilsyth; and, in consequence, there were assembled in the village on that day people from the most distant quarters—from the furthest North to the English borders. Beds had been bespoken for weeks previous: we have heard of one party of twenty females from Greenock having engaged beds at least a fortnight before. But the accommodation to be afforded in such a place as Kilsyth was quite inadequate for the multitudes that poured in; and thus hundreds had to bivouac in the open air, or travel to the neighbouring village of Kirkintilloch. Every kind of conveyance from Glasgow was soon taken up, and fares were inordinately raised. The greater number of the clergymen present belonged to the Established Church; but there were also Dissenters of various denominations. Baptists, Methodists, &c. The services began, in the parish-church, at ten o'clock in the morning; and in an open field soon after, where they were persevered in till six o'clock on Monday morning. They were resumed on Monday at ten, and were continued through the whole day and ensuing night. A third time the vast congregation assembled yesterday forenoon, and we understood the proceedings are not yet at a close. Much excitement has prevailed, and scenes of a most deplorable nature exhibited. On one hand was to be seen the baptismal rite administered to great numbers, by immersion in the mill-dam, and on another, women throwing themselves on the ground, and crying out for mercy. Nor was the language of the preachers calculated to calm the storm. One reverend gentleman told a portion of his audience, that "he saw the Devil looking out of their eyes;" on which several women fell down insensible, and were taken off to the session-house. At another time, the preacher, in speaking of Jacob's ladder as a type of the Saviour, called on his hearers to come to it, and to make use of it; but, finding the impression he produced not so strong as he wished, he cried out that there was rotttenness at the foot, and they must come quickly; and, suiting the action to the word, he sprung up in the pulpit as if to catch hold of the ladder by a high spar ere it was snatched away from him. There was an old French minister among the preachers. Altogether, the scene has been one of a most melan holy and humiliating nature. We think less of the effects produced on hysteric females, than of the conduct of the clergy. We can scarcely believe these gentlemeu are mad; but if they are not mad, what is to be thought of them? On this, as on previous occasions, the chief actors in the scenes were the clergy and the women. The male minority of the hearers appeared to be chiefly on lookers.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

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